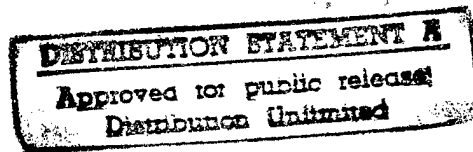


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27 AUGUST 1986



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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27 AUGUST 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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BRIEFS

U.S., USSR HOLD TALKS--Moscow, 1 August (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and the United States ended four days of consultations on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons here today, TASS News Agency said. TASS said the two sides exchanged views on "a wide range of the issues connected with the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." The two sides also discussed the laying down of international rules for safe development of nuclear energy, TASS added. The U.S. delegation was headed by Richard Kennedy, ambassador-at-large for nuclear affairs in the U.S. State Department, and the Soviet side by Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy. The two sides agreed to continue their talks later. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2358 GMT 1 Aug 86 OW] /12913

HONDURAS REJECTS TRAINING--Beijing, 8 July (XINHUA)--The Honduran government said today it will not allow the United States to train Nicaraguan anti-government forces anywhere in Honduran territory, according to reports reaching here today from Tegucigalpa. The Honduran Foreign Minister, Lopez Contreras, made the statement after reports from Washington said that the United States intends to train Nicaraguan rebels in his country. He said his government does not permit any activity of the Nicaraguan anti-government forces in its territory. However, despite the formal Honduran denial of the existence of Nicaraguan rebels in its territory, the rebels are reportedly still moving about freely in the border areas connecting Honduras and Nicaragua. Honduran President Jose Azcona has repeatedly said that it is impossible to completely control the activities of Nicaraguan rebels along the 717 kilometer long border. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW]

CSO: 4000/321

JAPAN LINKS TERRITORIAL ISSUE TO TIES WITH USSR

OWO20332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0023 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, 1 August (XINHUA)--A Japanese foreign ministry official today said that the resolution of Japan's territorial conflicts with the Soviet Union takes precedence over bilateral economic cooperation between their countries.

Takehiko Nishiyama, director of the European and Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, told Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Nikolayevich Solov'yev during a meeting that Japan's policy in seeking a resolution of its territorial problem and concluding a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty remains unchanged.

Nishiyama was reacting to a major policy speech on the Asian-Pacific region by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Monday. In that speech Gorbachev called for closer ties with Japan, saying that past problems should not hamper their relations.

Nishiyama said that Japan cannot accept the Soviet position that economic bilateral cooperation between their countries should take priority over their territorial dispute. He said the Japanese government, in view of Japanese-U.S. security relations, also cannot accept Gorbachev's proposal to convene an Asian-Pacific security conference. He said Japan welcomes Gorbachev's desire to visit Japan and hopes that the visit will take place before a Japanese Prime Minister's tour to Moscow.

The Soviet ambassador said the Japanese view of Gorbachev's speech was based on speculation. He asked the Japanese to judge the speech from its real contents.

/12913

CSO: 4000/321

HEBEI ESTABLISHES FRIENDSHIP TIES WITH TOTTORI PREFECTURE

SK260035 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] This afternoon, an agreement on establishing friendship ties between China's Hebei Province and Tottori Prefecture of Japan was formally signed at the Yuji Hall in Tottori City.

While paying an official visit to the prefectural government, the Hebei provincial delegation held talks with the governor and vice governor of the prefecture as well as the persons concerned to further discuss ways to carry out economic, cultural, scientific, and technological exchange between Hebei Province and Tottori Prefecture and other related matters and officially invited Governor Nishio Yuji and his wife to visit Hebei Province at a proper time.

Soon after 1400, an agreement signing ceremony to mark the establishment of friendship ties between Hebei Province and Tottori Prefecture was held amid a very solemn and joyful atmosphere. At the signing ceremony, Governor Nishio Yuji and Governor Xie Feng gave enthusiastic speeches.

More than 80 persons attended the signing ceremony, including the members of the Hebei provincial delegation to Japan; Duan Yuanpei, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan; Mr Hurui Yoshimi, representative of Japan's minister of foreign affairs and director of the Japan-China Friendship Hall; officials of the Tottori Prefectural Government and the Prefectural People's Assembly; officials of the various departments, cities, streets, and villages; friendly personages from the economic and scientific and technological circles; and representatives from the press circles in Tottori Prefecture.

/12913

CSO: 4005/888

BRIEFS

GORBACHEV'S WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL SUPPORTED--Ulaanbaatar, 2 August (XINHUA)--The Mongolian government has declared its support of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement on planned partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia, saying it will promote "trust and goodneighborliness" in Asia. A government communique, carried by the Mongolian News Agency MONTSAME Friday, said: "The Mongolian government wholly supports the new Soviet initiatives" including the withdrawal of "a substantial part" of Soviet troops from Mongolia. In a lengthy speech on 28 July during his seven day far-eastern tour, Gorbachev dwelled on the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, especially its policy toward Asian and Pacific countries. He stated that the "question of withdrawing a substantial part of Soviet troops from Mongolia is being examined jointly with the Mongolian leadership." But he did not say when and how many troops will be pulled out from Mongolia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0608 GMT 2 Aug 86 OW] /12913

JAPANESE OPPOSE PORT CALL--Tokyo, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--About 100 organizations today rallied in several Japanese cities to protest the port call of the nuclear-armed U.S. battleship New Jersey. The rallies were held in concert with a worldwide anti-war and anti-nuclear campaign called for by two international peace groups, the North Atlantic Anti-Nuclear Circle and the Pacific Movement to Abolish Naval Armament. Similar protests were staged between 27 and 29 June in eight other countries, including Britain, the United States, Australia and the Philippines. Braving rain, about 400 people attended a rally at Yokosuka's seaside park close to a U.S. navel base. Speakers at the rally stressed that it has become an urgent task for the world to stop the arms race at sea. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 29 Jun 86 OW] /9738

CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED--Ulaanbaatar, 13 June (XINHUA)--The 1986 Cultural Exchange Executive Plan between the Chinese and Mongolian Governments was signed in Ulaanbaatar today. According to the executive plan, the two countries will carry out exchanges in the field of culture, art, and education, including the sending of a Chinese acrobatic team to perform in Mongolia. Li Juqing, Chinese ambassador to MPR; and Dashdabaa, deputy Mongolian foreign affairs minister, signed the executive plan on behalf of their respective governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 13 Jun 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/888

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL ON SHULTZ REMARKS ON ANZUS

OW011324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, 1 July (XINHUA)--New Zealand is still a member of ANZUS and the treaty does not have a security guarantee in any case, said deputy prime minister Geoffrey Palmer.

He was talking to local reporters yesterday on the remark of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who said in Manila recently that New Zealand and the United States have parted company and that ANZUS will continue without Wellington. Palmer said Shultz's comment amounted to "a unilateral attempt to change the nature of the treaty." The security of New Zealand, Palmer said, has been enhanced by the fact that the country is free of nuclear weapons.

At the talks held between New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange and Schultz during a break in the Asean post-ministerial dialogue in Manila on 27 June, the United States repeatedly announced that there would inevitably be occasions when nuclear weapons would have to be accepted in New Zealand.

Palmer said his government's position "is and always has been that we cannot accept nuclear weapons in New Zealand." "We now know that as far as the Americans are concerned, we were under an obligation to accept them from time to time," he added. Nothing has changed after Shultz's comments, and the position was the same as it was in February 1985 when the visit by the U.S. Naval ship "Buchanan" was rejected, Palmer said.

The rejection has strained the relations between Washington and Wellington, the two members of the 35 year old ANZUS Security Treaty which also includes Australia.

An annual ANZUS Summit has been postponed indefinitely and ANZUS joint military exercises were withdrawn.

On 10 December, 1985, the New Zealand Parliament passed the nuclear free zone, disarmament and arms control bill which bans nuclear weapons within its territories.

Palmer said yesterday that the government has looked for ways to accommodate the U.S. policy of refusing to confirm or deny any nuclear weapons aboard its vessel. But this has proved unlikely, he added.

/12913

CSO: 4000/321

'INTRODUCTION' TO HOANG VAN HOAN'S MEMOIRS

OW170900 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 10 Jul 86

["Introduction" to memoirs of Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, entitled "A Drop of Water in the Ocean"]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the seventh year since he escaped from the Le Duan clique's oppression and scheme to assassinate him, and to mark his determination to leave his fatherland to carry on his revolutionary activities, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, an eminent Vietnamese proletarian revolutionary, has published his over-200,000-word memoirs, "A Drop of Water in the Ocean."

This book records his revolutionary life over the past 60 years and, in a way, tells of the developments of Vietnam's revolution. In his youthful days he did not resign himself to living shamefully under harsh colonialist domination and was determined to seek a way to save his country and his people, despite the numerous hardships and obstacles he encountered. Guided by President Ho, he went along the revolutionary path and devoted his entire life and work for national liberation.

During the harsh years of struggle the author, in carrying out revolutionary activities, went to many places and struggled to live true to principles. As he grows older he has endeavored even more to struggling against the Le Duan clique, which betrayed Vietnam's revolutionary undertaking. A communist fighter, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan likens his contributions to the revolution to a drop in the ocean.

However, in the more than 20 years he worked closely with Le Duan, he clearly perceived that Le Duan was a plotter who carried out many vile, dangerous activities in opposing President Ho and even openly sabotaged our revolutionary undertaking, driving the Vietnamese people to an abyss of disaster. With a sense of responsibility to the revolutionary undertaking for saving his people from great suffering he has written his memoirs. In doing so he means not only to express his very small contribution to the revolution, but mainly to tell of President Ho's policies, lines, and work in various periods of activities, through a number of concrete facts. Meanwhile, he points out some truths in the revolutionary course that Le Duan deliberately concealed, blurred, or distorted so that in the future people interested in the Vietnamese revolution can use as a reference and will not be fooled by Le Duan's unprincipled ghost writers. That is why Comrade Hoang Van Hoan wrote his memoirs, "A Drop of Water in the Ocean."

"A Drop of Water in the Ocean" depicts the Vietnamese people's stalwart, relentless struggle for national independence over the past more than a century.

In the forties an antifascist front was formed. In order to strive for a favorable international situation for Vietnam, President Ho decided to go to Chongqing to meet Chiang Kai-shek and to Kunming to meet Chennault, commander of the U.S. 14th Flight Group--a fact known to few people. The memoirs also deal at length with concrete facts about President Ho's talent in struggling against reactionary forces at home and abroad under extremely complex circumstances, both before and after Vietnam's independence day. These are extremely valuable documents for readers.

A witness of history, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan uses irrefutable facts to record the revolutionary friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. He went to China many times. As a young man he participated in a political training course for Vietnamese youths organized by President Ho in Guangzhou, where he also joined the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth Association, the forerunner of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Later, while carrying out revolutionary activities he again arrived in China to contact representatives of the Communist Party of China and a number of progressive personalities. Meanwhile, he got in touch with Chinese Kuomintang generals.

After China's total liberation he was representative of the Vietnamese Government and Party Central Committee in China. Shortly afterwards he was the first Vietnamese ambassador to China.

In the sixth part of his memoirs, through his experience, the author exposes the Le Duan clique's odious tricks in distorting historical facts, restores true historical facts, and objectively registers China's assistance, which was filled with the international proletarian spirit, to Vietnam during the period of its anti-French and anti-U.S. war of resistance. In the last portion of the sixth part he writes: The historical facts of 28 years, from 1950-1978, prove that China's assistance to Vietnam was an essential international factor in the Vietnamese people's victory in their revolutionary struggle, as well as in their construction. Conversely, the historical facts of the past many years, from 1978-86, also prove that without China's assistance Vietnam would have been in an extremely difficult and deadlocked situation.

The seventh part, on the Vietnamese revolution and Le Duan's betrayal, is the part he deals with at length and is also the most important part of his memoirs, "A Drop of Water in the Ocean." From 1957-79 work relationships threw the author into regular contact with Le Duan and he became well aware of Le Duan's character. The memoirs correctly analyze Le Duan the man, asserting that Le Duan made a number of contributions to the Vietnamese revolution but also revealing his blunders in the revolutionary course. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan sums up his assessment of Le Duan as follows: Le Duan is an intelligent man who has much political knowledge, both theoretical and practical, but he is a dishonest man with vast dark schemes for glory and position, who likes flatterers and dislikes righteous people.

The memoirs provide many materials on international situations during the course of Le Duan's degeneration from a revolutionary into a counter-revolutionary, exposes in a fairly detailed manner how Le Duan, leaving his post as secretary of the South Vietnam Central Office for the Party Central Committee, rallied factions around him, shunted aside those who did not side with him, and gradually usurped party power. In many important matters such as anti-Chinese activities, holding talks with the Americans, resolving problems in the south, dispatching troops to invade Cambodia, and so forth, Le Duan betrayed President Ho's policy, moved further along the wrong path, and finally drove Vietnam into its present desperate situation, from which it is unable to extricate itself.

The memoirs analyze the course of Le Duan's advance along the anti-Chinese path fairly profoundly. Le Duan's feelings contain some anti-Chinese feelings inculcated by the French colonialists and some vilifying feelings against China instilled by the big-nation Soviet chauvinists since the 1960s. Le Duan has harbored anti-Chinese feelings for a long time, but they vary from one period to another. In late 1960, when Le Duan assumed the post of general secretary, his anti-Chinese feelings, though skillfully concealed, were exposed somewhat. During the period of Soviet military aid to Vietnam Krushchev-style anti-Chinese feelings fairly prevailed in the inner circles. During the tumultuous years of the Chinese Cultural Revolution China remained unswerving in its aid to Vietnam's anti-U.S. struggle, but Le Duan was more feverish in carrying out anti-Chinese activities and disseminated Wang Ming's [former PRC official; fled to USSR before Cultural Revolution] anti-Chinese counterrevolutionary works within the party and compelled cadres to study them.

At the end of the anti-U.S. war of resistance Le Duan dreamed of turning Vietnam into an overlord in Southeast Asia and attempted to form the Indo-chinese alliance. He foolishly belittled China, thinking that by relying on a superpower he could openly provoke and oppose China. But his anti-Chinese activities backfired, causing countless suffering for the Vietnamese people.

In the last part of his memoirs, "A Drop of Water in the Ocean," Comrade Hoang Van Hoan tells of the reason why he could not stay in Vietnam and had to leave. Though advanced in age, this Vietnamese proletarian revolutionary remains firm in his combat will. For the sake of his fatherland and people he braves hardships. He has unceasingly struggled for a noble idea.

The memoirs are like a mirror, truly reflecting many important facts in Vietnam's contemporary history. Also, through the author's activities in these historical days, one can clearly perceive Comrade Hoang Van Hoan's patriotism, his strong sense of justice, his generosity, and his noble ethics. History will prove that he has done the right thing in his struggle against the Le Duan clique.

/9738

CSO: 4209/735

HONG KONG ALTERS POLICY ON TOP SECRETARIAT POSITIONS

HK200537 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Jun 86 p 1

["Exclusive" by Sa Ni Harte]

[Excerpts] Fifteen of Hong Kong's top secretariat posts will be filled by locals by 1996, with only three held by overseas staff, according to the government's new plan requiring expatriate officers to retire at the age of 57.

The figures were revealed to the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST yesterday by the secretary for the civil service, Mr David Ford, amid widespread concern among expatriates over the rule requiring them to retire at 57 instead of 60.

Mr Ford said the new policy was aimed at grooming more local officers to senior positions to ensure a smooth transition to 1997. "We want to achieve maximum continuity and maintain a gentle transition," he said.

The localization drive in the top posts is to help the formation of the Special Administrative Region, where principal officials are to be locals, as stipulated in the Joint Declaration. At present, only 4 out of the 18 secretary posts are held by locals.

If the retirement age was kept at 60, there would be 12 locals and 6 expatriates sharing the 18 secretary posts by 1996 as shown in the accompanying table. It would be disruptive to replace the 6 expatriate secretaries within a year, Mr Ford said.

Under the new policy, the vital period for localization will be in 1992, when the number of locals in top government positions will outnumber expatriates for the first time. By then, there will be 12 locals, double the number of expatriates. But if a retirement age of 60 is maintained, the situation will be the other way round with only 6 local secretaries.

Mr Ford said the government decided that the fairest way to deal with the problem of transition was to introduce the new policy, requiring expatriate administrative officers to retire at 57.

He added: "We are trying to clear space at the top of the administrative service so that we can bring in more local officers and by 1995-96 we will be in a position to have experienced local officers in the secretary posts.

"It will be a much more manageable situation then."

The government's position is clear: all officers on the existing pension scheme must retire from the service on reaching the normal retirement age of 55, he said.

An extension may be granted subject to service need and the Public Commission must be consulted on each case. "I stress that nobody has the right to career beyond 55 under the current system, let alone a legal right," he said.

Of the 406 administrative officers in the service, there are 171 expatriates. Mr Ford said the new policy applied only to a very small group of people and it would only affect 30 expatriate administrative officers before 1997.

/9738

CSO: 4000/318

FOREIGNERS NOT GIVEN RIGHT TO ABODE ON NEW HONG KONG ID CARDS

HK200539 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Frank Choi]

[Text] New-style identity cards issued to expatriates will not state that they have the right of abode in Hong Kong. Even if the expatriates have lived in the territory for more than seven years, they will not be automatically entitled to the abode classification because their passports give right of abode in their own country.

The new right of abode cards will be issued to Hong Kong residents who hold a British Dependent Territory Citizen passport, or a new British Nationals (Overseas) [BN(O)] passport to be issued on 1 July next year, or a Certificate of Identity.

If a local resident possesses none of these documents, he will have to prove he has lived in Hong Kong for more than seven years to get the new cards.

The \$563 million scheme to issue new identity cards to all Hong Kong residents begins on 1 July next year. The cards will have a different design so immigration authorities can spot them more easily.

A government spokesman said the difference would be similar to the present identity cards, which have a green chop for new immigrants. Director of Immigration Alan Carter has taken the new card to Beijing for the blessing of the Chinese Government. The card will also be discussed in today's meeting of the Joint Liaison Group in Beijing.

The current re-issuing concludes in April next year, and the new cards will start to be issued three months later. Applicants applying for the new BNP(O) passport will be able to renew their identity cards before their current cards expire. For others, arrangements for renewing their identity cards will be similar to the current re-issuing exercise: according to their age and sex.

/9738

CSO: 4000/318

BRIEFS

U.S. SUPPORTS AQUINO VICTORY--Washington, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Corazon Aquino did win a majority of the votes cast by Philippine people in the country's election against former President Ferdinand Marcos last February, concluded a report sent to the White House today by U.S. observers. The conclusion was made after Marcos, who is in exile in Hawaii in the U.S., alleged that he was the winner in that election. "The electoral process was marred by government-sponsored or sponsored fraud, violence and administration incompetence at every level," said the report. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar said in a statement that there was a systematic effort to steal this election by Marcos and his party. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 11 Jun 86 OW] /9738

NEW ZEALAND EUROPEAN TOUR--Wellington, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange's two-week visit to seven European nations, which ended today, is believed to have promoted understanding among leaders of European nations of New Zealand foreign policy, its nuclear-free policy in particular. Lange is the first New Zealand prime minister to visit the European community since 1976 and the first to visit the Hague, Netherlands, since 1960. Lange was said to have emphasized New Zealand's commitment to the South Pacific. He has also made it clear that New Zealand is a committed member of the western community and is not heading off on an isolationist path. Observers noticed that he made a clear stand that New Zealand will not allow nuclear weapons or nuclear propulsion vessels in its waters. New Zealand's determination is to maintain a nuclear-free zone, but some leaders of European countries took different views. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 12 Jun 86 OW] /9738

HENG SAMRIN SOLDIERS DEFECT--Bangkok, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--More than 10 soldiers of the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea have defected to Thailand in the past two days, according to reports from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Eight soldiers including two officers crossed the border yesterday at Khok Sabaeng village, about 20 kilometers southeast of the Thai border town Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province. Military sources said the group had handed over three AK-47 assault rifles and some 200 rounds of ammunition to the Thai Army. Earlier on 18 June, a number of Heng Samrin soldiers who had been working with 75th engineering battalion surrendered to

the Thai border troops. The defectors said that they had been operating on route five between Poipet and Battambang in western Kampuchea. They were starved while being forced to lay mines and barbed wire around Poipet and they wanted to join the resistance or go to third countries. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 20 Jun 86 OW] /9738

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, REBELS HOLD TALKS--Manila, 5 August (XINHUA)--Preliminary talks on a ceasefire between Corazon Aquino's Government and representatives of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) were held today, according to an official announcement. This is the first official talks between the two sides since President Corazon Aquino assumed presidency in February. President Aquino put forward an official suggestion in March that the government hold talks with CPP and NDF on ceasefire nationwide in the spirit of national reconciliation. The CPP and the NDF accepted the offer and made statements separately that they are willing to negotiate with the government on conditions that they will not lay down their arms. After initial contacts, both sides announced their emissaries and appointed their representatives. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1729 GMT 05 Aug 86 OW] /12913

DISPUTE MINIMIZED--Manila, 15 July (XINHUA)--Presidential executive secretary Joker Arroyo of the Philippines admitted today that he had policy differences with defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile, but stressed that it will not affect the government. Talking with newsmen this afternoon at the presidential palace, Arroyo also denied any personnel rift with Enrile. It was reported that the rift between Arroyo and Enrile was caused by their different views over the failed attempt against the government staged by Marcos' supporters on 6 July. Arroyo reportedly stood for tough measures against the leaders of the attempt, while Enrile was said to be in favor of clemency. "We may have policy differences, but that is about all," Arroyo noted. His relationship with Enrile even during the Marcos administration "was alright", he added. He disclosed that he was already in constant contact with the defense minister even before Corazon Aquino took over the presidency. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 15 Jul 86 OW] /12913

AQUINO 'IN FULL CONTROL'--Manila, 6 July (XINHUA)--Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said today that President Corazon Aquino is still in full control of the armed forces, the Philippine News Agency reported from Cagayan de Oro City of the southern island of Mindanao. Ramos made the announcement after hearing flash reports from Manila that Marcos supporters backed up by some 300 armed men led by Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel, former Philippine military academy superintendent, have placed the Manila Hotel under siege. Ramos said he and President Aquino are in constant touch by phone and over radio monitoring the events in metro Manila. General Ramos said the situation is under control and he appealed to the people to keep calm and be alert against trouble makers. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 06 Jul 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/321

AFGHAN RESISTANCE FORCES ATTACK SOVIET TROOPS

OW021350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, 2 August (XINHUA)--The Afghan resistance forces launched a surprise attack on a Soviet-Afghan military convoy near Qarah Bagh Town, north of Kabul, on 24 July, the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reported today. The AAP said that during the attack, the Moslem guerrillas destroyed two Soviet tanks by rocket fire and set 12 oil tankers on fire.

On 22 July, the resistance forces destroyed a Soviet tank and a military vehicle in Barik Ow area near Kabul. The Soviet troops, in retaliation, shelled the nearby rural localities, killing several civilians and destroying 20 houses, said the AAP.

In the southern Afghan province of Qandahar, a group of urban guerrillas equipped with rocket launchers, raided a security post of a military supply center near Qandahar City Cantonment on 21 July, killing the crew on the spot, said the AAP.

Clashes between the resistance forces and the Soviet-Afghan troops were also reported in Eastern Afghanistan. On 19 July, the guerrillas repulsed an attack launched by the Soviet-Afghan troops on their stronghold in Paktia province. During the operation, 20 Soviet-Afghan soldiers were killed.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting between the resistance forces and the Soviet-Afghan troops remained unabated in Herat City, capital of Herat province in western Afghanistan during the latter half of last month.

According to the AAP, the resistance forces attacked the security posts of the cantonment and the airport in the eastern part of the city on 19 July, killing 11 Soviet-Afghan troops and capturing 20 Afghan soldiers.

Earlier on 18 July, the AAP said, the resistance forces blasted eight Soviet tanks near the western gate of Old Herat City, killing the crew on the spot.

The Soviet-Afghan troops, which are making constant efforts to get the city vacated from the resistance, are unable to keep full control of the city, said the AAP.

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CSO: 4000/321

FATAH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MIDEAST PROBLEMS

OW310058 Beijing XINHUA in English 2349 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Article by Wang Genbao and Fu Bolin]

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Jul (XINHUA)--A Fatah official said that the purpose of U.S. Vice-president George Bush's Middle East tour is peddling the American plan for maintaining the existing state of "no peace, no war" in the region.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here today, Rafiq Sakhr al-Natshah, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Movement (Fatah) and its resident representative in Saudi Arabia, pointed out that people of the United States and throughout the world are well aware that there will be no peace in the Middle East so far as the rights of the Palestinians are not recognized.

Al-Natshah stopped over in Cairo on his way back to his office in Saudi Arabia after attending a Fatah meeting held in Tunis, capital of Tunisia.

On the recent meeting between Moroccan King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, he said, "we couldn't say this is an entirely fresh initiative. We rather consider it a continuation of the path opened up by the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat."

"We are against this policy for two reasons," he said. "First, this policy fails to take into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly the right for self-determination and the return of all refugees to their homeland."

"Secondly, it does not correspond to the collective Arab stand on a comprehensive settlement on the Middle East problem rather than a separate settlement," he added.

Al-Natshah stressed that the only way for the Palestinians to liberate their homeland is armed struggle.

All political efforts aimed at restoring the Palestinians' rights have failed since the founding of Israel," he noted.

On PLO-Saudi relations, he said Saudi Arabia has proved to be serious in supporting the Palestinian cause. Saudi Arabia has supported the PLO politically and financially and accepted it as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, he said.

Al-Natshah also praised the friendly relations between China and the PLO. He said, China is one of PLO's first friends and has supported the PLO all the time.

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CSO: 4000/324

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN RESUME TALKS--Geneva, 31 July (XINHUA)--The eighth round of indirect negotiations between Pakistan and the Kabul regime on an Afghan peace settlement opened here Thursday presided over by U.N. Undersecretary General Diego Cordovez. The four year old talks have been bogged down as both sides are wide apart in their positions on the central issue, the timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Moscow has promised a troop pullout many times but has always talked in terms of years. Pakistan, on the other hand, has made it clear that only a total Soviet withdrawal in three to six months can be acceptable. Except for the timetable issue, both sides have so far virtually accepted the draft peace package prepared by Cordovez. The package provides for a non-interference agreement between Pakistan and the Kabul regime, international guarantees by the United States and the Soviet Union, and a Pakistan-Kabul bilateral accord on the return of Afghan refugees. Monday, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced that six Soviet regiments would leave Afghanistan by the end of the year. Pakistan welcomed the statement but still urged a complete Soviet troop withdrawal at an early date. A breakthrough in the new round of talks still hinges on whether a withdrawal timetable acceptable to Pakistan will be offered. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1423 GMT 31 Jul 86 OW] /12913

AFGHAN GUERRILLA ATTACK--Islamabad, 1 Aug (XINHUA)--The Afghan resistance forces mounted an attack on the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency (KHAD) of the Kabul regime on 15 July, killing 29 KHAD agents and wounding 8 others, said a report of the Mujahid Agency which reached here today. During the operation, the five-story KHAD headquarters building in Kabul was badly damaged, said the report quoting a Majahid (freedom fighter) who participated in the operation. The Afghan KHAD headquarters, code named "Fedayaan", is the center for training would-be spies for penetration into the ranks of the resistance forces, said the report. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 1 Aug 86 OW] /9738

SYRIAN SECURITY PLAN--Beirut, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--A new Syrian-monitored security plan, which was put into effect last Saturday with the help of hundreds of soldiers and policemen patrolling militia-haunted West Beirut, has brought the Moslem half of the capital rare days of peace after months of bloody conflicts between rival factions. The new security plan, called Damascus Accord Two which was produced by Moslem political and spiritual leaders in Damascus about three weeks ago, ordered all parties to close their offices, leaving only one for each, and withdraw their armed men from their positions. Anyone wearing uniform or carrying weapons must keep off the city's streets. [Article by Zhu Jiefei and Xing Chuanding: "New Security Plan Brings Tranquility to West Beirut"] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 2 Jul 86 OW] /9738

JORDAN-USSR MEET--Amman, 27 Jul (XINHUA)--Jordanian acting foreign minister Toukan al Hindawi met here Sunday with Victor Posuvalouk, deputy director of the Middle East and North African desk of the Soviet Foreign Ministry to discuss the Middle East situation. Observers here noted that the visit of the Soviet envoy may have something to do with the latest Soviet proposal for a meeting of the permanent members of the UN Security Council to discuss Middle East issues. In mid July, King Husayn of Jordan announced his support for the Soviet proposal. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0530 GMT 28 Jul 86 OW] /9738

U.S. WARSHIPS VISIT--Ottawa, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--A group of peace activists sailed their vessels Thursday to the entrance of Vancouver harbor to protest against the arrival of nine U.S. Navy warships. Billing themselves a peace flotilla, the protest vessels were bedecked with colorful flags bearing slogans such as "U.S. warships get out of Canada," "Vancouver peace flotilla and nuclear weapons free zone." Vancouverites voted to make their city a nuclear-free zone in a referendum in 1982. The city council formally adopted nuclear-free status by a municipal statute on 19 April 1983. The U.S. ships, expected to be capable of carrying nuclear weapons, will stay in that western coastal city until next week as part of U.S. independence day celebrations at Expo 86. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2334 GMT 4 Jul 86 OW] /9738

OBSERVER TO SOCIALIST CONGRESS--Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Li Shuzheng, an alternate member and deputy head of the international liaison department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, left here for Peru today. As an observer, she will attend the seventeenth congress of the socialist international, scheduled to be held from 20 to 23 June in Lima. This is the first time for the Chinese Communist Party to send an observer to such a congress. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 16 Jun 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/317

MISUSE OF INVESTIGATORY POWER DISCUSSED

Chongqing CHONGQING RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 86 p 4

[Article by Duanmu Zongheng [4551 2626 4912 2897]: "The Investigation of 'Investigation'"]

[Text] Romain Rolland once uttered the now famous statement: "Freedom, freedom, how many evil deeds have been done in your name!" People want freedom and how many people have given up what they love and sacrificed their lives for it. Therefore, some people use "freedom's" name to do evil things. To use a saying of the Chinese common people, this is like "hanging up a sheep's head and selling dogmeat."

Similarly, an investigation is an effective means to understand the situation and solve problems, and is our traditional working method. Then, there are people who raise the banner of "investigation" but do something else. This, I am afraid, cannot be considered to be selling "genuine goods at a fair price."

There is an example reported in ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO: Small Z, a young manager of a certain equipment company in Hefei, has been on the job for 32 months, but he was investigated by different investigative units sent by his superiors for 25 months. Although not even one of the "problems" has been proved, the normal operation of Small Z's company has been disrupted, causing huge financial losses. Based on that reporter's data on the four provinces and cities of Shanghai, Beijing, Sichuan, and Anhui, half of the 21 young reformers who have been honored as among the 100 most distinguished plant directors (managers) of the country have been subjected to all kinds of investigation, putting them in a difficult position, like dancing with their feet shackled.

This is indeed a painful investigation of "investigation"!

Why is it that some people keep on pressing the "investigation" of the reformers? Of course, this does not exclude the fact that some problems (such as violating the law in the name of reform) do not need to be taken care of after investigation; but the issue is probably not that simple--in the above example, Small Z's reforms have infringed on certain people's interests and since they were afraid to confront small Z openly, they sent an anonymous letter to certain leaders. It happened that these

leaders followed the formula that "there must be a good reason for it," so all sorts of investigation ensued. Also, if some of the investigative units practiced subjectivism, we can well imagine what the results would be.

This is exactly why this issue is so worrisome.

Central leading comrades have reiterated that reform is a revolution which will touch all aspects of the realm of productive relationships. For those devoting themselves to this revolution, we wish them success, but we should also allow for partial success or even failures. To criticize even a slight inadequacy is, by nature, not that different from the viewpoint of "to stay absolutely still" which has been censured by Lu Xun.

We should also realize that if we are able to make revolution, we should truly change those backward ideologies, regulations and persons; but these backward elements, especially the persons, often refuse to admit their backwardness and will try hard to protect what they have and what they are used to. Based on this "background," those comrades in leadership work should be careful in evaluating the shortcomings of mistakes of the reformers, especially those anonymous letters from "the mice reporting on the cat." Even if an investigation is needed, we have to consider carefully the method so as to avoid as much as possible an adverse impact on the reformers who have enthusiastically devoted themselves to reform.

12380/12899

CSO: 4005/776

REPORT ON NEW CULTURE MINISTER WANG MENG

HK231552 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0854 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Report by Liu Mingli: "Since Wang Meng Became a Minister"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 July (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--In the new office of Wang Meng, his secretary said speaking to this reporter while making tea: "He is too busy and his work schedule is fully booked in the morning, afternoon, and evening and even on Sundays." Of late, his family members have also complained: "He is busy as a bee; he cannot even be found to consult with concerning his family."

Wang Meng's office has nothing particular but a sofa and bookshelves and there are three telephone sets in red, black and white on his desk.

Wang Meng took up the post of minister of culture not long ago. The hearsay of his promotion was spread for a long time in the past, but that is to be expected. Prior to his promotion, he was vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and editor-in-chief of the journal RENMIN WENXUE. He is a productive writer. His views and works earn numerous supporters and readers.

Literary and art circles of China have long been regarded as a "most sensitive" sphere, but there has appeared an atmosphere of relaxation and harmony in the area. Just under such circumstances, Wang Meng assumed the post of the seventh minister of culture since the founding of the republic.

Wang Meng is a good mixer. But this time he showed signs of reluctance when he was interviewed by this reporter. He said: "I do not want to be a man in the news." As a matter of fact, he is already a front-page story whether he wants to be or not.

In the interview, he told this reporter that the current reform is a historical trend. He said: The reform of the ownership of the means of production carried out in the 1950's was a success. We are now restructuring the economy throughout the country, but the most arduous and profound reform is the one in the ideological and cultural fields. Frankly speaking, the Chinese nation has many fine cultural traditions, but there are also quite a few deep-rooted bad factors in our national sentiments. This should also be addressed in the reform.

The reform will follow a long, tortuous course. It is impossible to break overnight the conventions followed for several decades, or even hundreds and thousands of years. The reform will meet with many problems, but this is quite normal. It is imperative to carry out reform. Reform and development are related to and restricted by each other. A too high objective of reform can hardly be achieved because of a low level of development.

Referring to the present ideological and cultural work, Wang Meng said in short: First, it is necessary to stimulate thinking and encourage exploration and creation; second, it is necessary to safeguard and develop the growing situation of harmony and unity; third, it is necessary to correctly deal with differences of opinion in the fields of theory and artistic thinking; and fourth, it is necessary to pay attention to the quality of cultural products and create a new situation.

Over the past few years, endless controversies have been aroused over the reform of the cultural structure. Wang Meng said: Cultural reform is imperative, but it should be carried out simultaneously with the reform of the economic structure. While carrying out both reforms, we should respect laws governing both the economy and arts.

To this end, Wang Meng visited the central ballet dance ensemble, the Dongfang Song and Dance Ensemble, the Central Conservatory of Music, and the China Theatrical Institute. During the visits, he said that he would try to understand more and listen carefully to the opinions of the masses.

Wang Meng is not the first writer to have been promoted to be a minister; Mao Dun is another. It is said that after Mao Dun assumed the post of minister of culture, he stopped his writing career and many people felt sorry and said that a writer had been replaced by a minister. And many readers felt sorry for Wang Meng, too.

However, people found before long that in the past few months Wang Meng did not lay down his pen. His new works have come out one after another. His essay "Not a Fable" was carried in the 11th issue of XIN QUANCHANG [NEW OBSERVER ACTIONS]. His article "On Humor" was published in the Shanghai paper WENHUI BAO on 2 June. His article "On 'Excitement'" was carried in WENYI BAO on 14 June. His novel "Seagull" appeared in the June issue of XIAOSHUOJIA [NOVELIST]. His 13 new poems will soon come out in the papers SHIKAN and ZHONGGUO ZUOJIA. On the very day that this reporter interviewed him, his other new works "The History of the Z City" was sent to the editorial department of XIAOSHUOJIA.

Wang Meng's young driver is a good talker. He told this reporter: When Wang Meng is in the car, sometimes he suddenly stops talking to think over material for his new works, and when he waits for a haircut, he also keeps on writing. Wang Meng has a good disposition and is amicable and easy to approach.

A young man who once worked at the Chinese Writers' Association said that among all writers, he unboundedly admires Wang Meng most because he is full of wit. As a writer, he also has distinctive views about politics.

His old colleagues still consider him their friend after his new appointment. When they call on him, they do not need to ask for instructions beforehand, and they talk with him without any inhibitions.

Wang Meng's appointment has aroused people's deep interest. This is just the beginning for him. What will his future be? Only Wang Meng himself will be able to answer that question.

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CSO: 4005/886

WEN HUI BAO ARTICLES DISCUSS 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' POLICY

Meaning of 'Tolerance' Discussed

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 2

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "The Most Important Is the Word 'Hundred'"]

[Text] To implement the policy of "100 flowers blooming and 100 schools of thought contending," the first question is whether there are in fact 100 schools of thought. If not, who will be contending? The term 100 schools does not mean the number of experts or disciplines; it refers to the diverse viewpoints, doctrines, and theories in each and every field of learning.

In terms of theoretical work management, the important thing is to foster and uncover the different schools of thought and grant the right of survival to views considered as "heretical" as well as the popular ones and to theories with a few correct components as well as those with many. Perfection must not be demanded, and shortcomings must be tolerated. The "low valley" is often accompanied by a "high peak." If the valley is filled, probably the peak will no longer be high. Generally speaking, "strong points" usually entail "weaknesses." Liberalizing in matters macroscopic will "bring out the strong points." Cai Yuanpei [5591 0337 1014], principal of the old Beijing University, advocated "tolerance." Precisely because of "tolerance" marxism, considered then as a great scourge, was able to spread. Cai Yuanpei's "tolerance" was not hypocritical. Though disliking it, he tolerated the old faction. Not only was it not harmful, but its toleration was beneficial, because it propelled the growth of the new ideology and enabled it to expand in its competition with the old.

Rejecting different schools of thought and insisting on "one man's words" are the narrow-minded psychology of the small producer and the patriarchal concept. When criticizing the German Social Democratic Party leaders for their "narrow-mindedness" in blocking the publication of "Critique of the Gotha Program," Engels declared: "It is impossible for the discipline of a major party to be as stringent as a small sect." Persons expending no energy on doctrines and schools of thought and showing no tolerance for ideas different from their own often devote their efforts to sectarianism. Theoretical work also involves the problem of socialized mass production. today, when the fields of study are subdividing into more and more specializations, with thousands of subjects criss-crossing one another, and when even the

natural and social sciences are converging, how can we still follow the practice of the small-peasant economy to manage the academic world? Theoretical work also has the problem of management modernization. Nevertheless, one basic requirement is to promote the different schools of thought.

Stability of Policy Urged

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 2

[Article by Sha Yexin [3097 5509 2450]: "Develop the Might of the 'Double Hundred' Policy"]

[Text] Regardless of shortcomings and mistakes in the course of the party's leadership over literature and art and regardless of the various ideas found among writers and artists nowadays, so long as we look back on history, respect reality, and make some brief comparisons, we will find at the bottom of our hearts that now is the period when the literary and artistic climate is the most favorable since Liberation and when the party is most sincere and earnest in implementing the "double hundred" policy in the past 3 decades. In terms of Shanghai in the past year, its literary and artistic circles have grown ever more active, with hundreds of flowers blooming and excellent pieces of work often emerging, and writers and artists, regaining self-confidence, have never been so relaxed and cheerful in mental outlook. In the past, it was announced time and again that the springtime of literature and art would soon arrive, yet time and again it failed to be realized. But this time, in an atmosphere of unity, freedom, harmony, and friendship, people are truly feeling the breath of spring.

The situation is indeed excellent, but there still seems to be a worry. What is the worry? Worry about change, because in the past there were also intervals of liberalization and harmony, but the good times failed to last, and changes, some drastic, such as the 10-year nightmare from 1957 to 1966, occurred in no time. Recently the party appropriately readjusted its literature and art policy, but comrades in the literary and artistic circles, while gratified, cannot help feeling somewhat apprehensive of changes. It is rather like the peasants after the liberalization of the rural policy who feared nothing other than changes in policy. Thus, an extremely important issue today is how to maintain the stability of the literature and art policy and how to implement the "double hundred" policy permanently and steadily.

It has been exactly 30 years since the formulation of the "double hundred" policy. A man becomes established by age 30. We should earnestly analyze the lessons of experience in the course of its implementation, keep it from here on from vacillating to the left and right, and make it stand straight and immovable and develop its gigantic might for the prosperity of the literary and artistic cause and the creative freedom of writers and artists.

6080/12948

CSO: 4005/796

TOLERANCE OF DISSENTING VIEWS DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 2

[Article by Yu Haocheng [0060 3185 2052]: "On Tolerance"]

[Text] Tolerance is an expression of the democratic spirit, but unfortunately it has seldom been mentioned for many years. Conversely, "mass criticisms" are launched at a moment's notice, denouncing this one today, struggling against that one tomorrow, condemning heretical beliefs, repudiating unorthodox ideas, one sidedly stressing struggle and "thorough breaks" and "total negations," and giving the impression that communists are most intolerant, arbitrary, and peremptory, and "leftist" to a terrifying extent. Naturally, this is a big misunderstanding.

Is not the "philosophy of struggle" advocated? Indeed, Comrade Mao Zedong acknowledged that the philosophy of the communist party is the philosophy of struggle. However, it was a counterattack against bourgeois politicians, and correct only in a certain sense. Actually, generalizing the Marxist philosophy as the "philosophy of struggle" is not sufficiently comprehensive and accurate.

In regard to the meaning of "tolerance," Fanglong, in his book "Tolerance," cited the definition found in the Encyclopedia Britannica: "Tolerance (L. tolerare) means permitting others freedom of action and judgment, and patiently and justly putting up with views different from one's own or the traditional." (See translation published by Sanlian Bookstores, 1985, p 13.)

Why is tolerance an expression of the democratic spirit? When discussing democratic principles in the past, we often mentioned only the minority submitting to the majority, but seldom another important principle, namely, respect for the right of the minority to express and reserve its own views. It is a serious error. Among the people (excluding counterrevolutionaries; with them, it is a question of dictatorship, not democracy), by utilizing administrative power in the noble name of "revolution," such practices as forbidding some people from expressing their views, forcing them to examine themselves and admit mistakes once they express views different from those held by leaders, depriving them of the right to countercharge and argue, and even punishing them, transferring them from their jobs, and so forth are

violations of democratic principles and deviations from the democratic spirit. There is a famous saying: I disagree with your view, but I am willing to struggle to the end to defend your right to express it. This is the true democratic spirit.

Some people may ask: Is this not the typical "liberalism" of "mediating at the expense of principles" and "peacemaking"? Do we still want the revolutionary, critical, and struggle spirit of Marxists and communists? My answer is that there is no conflict. Tolerance of dissenting views does not exclude mutual criticism and argument, except that the two sides hold a democratic discussion on an equal footing and argue freely in a calm manner. Here, what should be excluded are arbitrary brutality and interference by means of administrative power. Arguing is for the purpose of finding truth, not a contest of strength. Marxism cannot be toppled by criticism. If it can be toppled the moment it is criticized, then it is not Marxism. In former years, the revolutionaries all started with bare hands, without any weapon, relying on spreading the principles of the revolution for mass support and remaining undaunted in spite of repression by the rulers. Unfortunately, some few individuals, once holding power in their hands, forget the historical fact and turn around to repress dissenting views.

The party's leadership and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the guiding ideologies of the party and the state, rely on their own veracity to win people's conscious and voluntary obedience and trust, not on coercion. In other words, issues in the ideological realm can only be solved by means of democratic discussion, not by administrative orders. Thus, suppressing dissenting views and forbidding their expression will not work, nor will punishment solve problems. What is needed here is precisely tolerance, namely, "permitting others the freedom of action and judgment and patiently and justly putting up with views different from one's own or the traditional."

Recently two instances occurred inside the country. I find that one was properly handled and the other not. In the first instance, Comrade Zhou Erfu [0719 5079 1788], during his trip to Japan, was indiscreet in his words and acts, damaging the dignity of the state and himself and violating party and state discipline. After he was expelled from party membership and dismissed from his administrative post, the radio stations did not reject the words because of the man but continued to broadcast his novel "Morning in Shanghai" and refrained from the old practice of "finishing him off with one blow." No longer a party member nor an official, he is still recognized as a writer. Moreover, he is also a calligrapher. The second instance involved articles derogatory to Lu Xun published by QINGHAI HU and ZAWEN BAO, an act which was of course extremely incorrect, but I feel that forceful refutations would have been ample. Reportedly the department in charge followed the old practice of administrative intervention, reorganized their editorial departments, and transferred their responsible persons. Was this not somewhat excessive? Would it not produce unfavorable consequences?

The patriotic poet Lu You of the South Song Dynasty wrote in a poem: "Hearing the imperial edict to open the channels of criticisms and suggestions, I foresee peace in my remaining years." One can see that even the ancients

knew the relationship of allowing people to speak out is not yet democracy. Wise kings of ancient times also knew how to "accept admonitions," but allowing people to speak out is after all the redimentary requirement of democracy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared: "What a revolutionary political party fears is being unable to hear the voice of the people; total silence is the most terrifying. There is today much hearsay information inside and outside the party, some true and some false. It is a sort of punishment for the long absence of political democracy." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 134-135) Recently, central leaders in their speeches discussed the creation of a fairly harmonious and friendly atmosphere and a fairly lively and liberal public opinion environment in order to promote the development of learning, literature, and art. I feel that it is a timely rain and a correct remedy and expresses the innermost thoughts of the vast numbers of intellectuals. I interpret what the leaders said as a desire for a sort of democratic and tolerant spirit; therefore, I have written this article to explain tolerance.

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CONTINUED SPREAD OF ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 May 86 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Xue Jiannong [5641 1696 6593]: "Why Do Illegal Publications Continue To Circulate in Spite of the Ban?"]

[Text] Recently, some areas sorted out the publishing market, confiscated many illegal publications, and put out of business some units and individuals dealing in them.

According to the statistics of Liaoning Province, it has since last year uncovered over 800 illegal publications (books, periodicals, and newspapers), investigated and prosecuted 30 units, suppressed over 400 unlicensed dealers, and confiscated over 200 publications. Those publishing illegal publications either falsified the names of publishing units, passed themselves off as or usurped the names of regular publishers or book titles, used the names of nonpublishing units, or even had no name. Such reprehensible practices have seriously damaged the reputations of regular publishers and the interest of readers.

Though the rectification of the publishing market in the various areas has curbed activities in illegal publications and put a restraint on some people, many readers report frequent instances of individual bookstalls peddling illegal publications at high prices.

According to a report, although from 1982 to date, Chengdu City has investigated and cracked down on illegal publications as many as 20 times, 37 of the 40 bookstalls spot-checked by pertinent departments in late March were still selling them and some had no license to operate.

According to many readers in Beijing, the peddling of illegal publications at high prices, though not often seen during daytime, became fairly active after dark.

The departments concerned find that the publication, printing, and distribution of illegal reading matter are carried out surreptitiously, and most publishers are illegal fly-by-night merchants of no fixed address. After being printed by some small township or even underground printer, the publications are sold by individual dealers, without fixed connections and

locations, making it rather difficult to trace the origin and circulation. Meanwhile, some areas have not fully recognized the harmfulness of illegal publications, feeling that it was not worthwhile to expend much energy on investigating some books of little monetary value. Thus, they stop after investigating the retailers and, leaving the matter unsettled, give no attention to the printing and publishing.

Another reason for the continuous circulation of illegal publications in spite of the ban is the absence of a permanent investigative organization. The investigative personnel of some provinces and cities are borrowed temporarily from other departments. Loosely organized and having no fixed personnel, the investigative mechanism exists in name only. Some provinces and cities have not even formed a mechanism. Therefore, investigative work is often like a gust of wind, and the book peddlers adopt the countermeasure of going into hiding when you come and emerging after you leave. Once the gust of wind passes, illegal publications pop up everywhere like weeds.

Some publishers appeal to the pertinent departments for establishing stronger organizations, implementing effective measures, conducting thorough investigations, blocking the publication, printing, and distribution channels, severely punishing the offenders, and allowing no criminal elements to remain beyond the law.

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ARTICLE DISCUSSES REBIRTH OF STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 p 39

[Article by Shen Wanqi [3947 8001 6386]: "The Rebirth of Sociology in China"]

[Text] Sociology, which has been abolished in China for 27 years, has, with the demands of the situation, developed rapidly since the reconstruction of 1979.

Sociology is generally recognized to be a discipline which studies social life, problems and developments. Based on its content, it can be divided into theoretical and applied sociology; based on its field, it can also be divided into micro-and macro-sociology. There are even many more branches of sociology resulting from its combination with other disciplines. Because sociology's research topics are so important and broad, some people have put it on the same level as literature, history, philosophy, classics and law, thus constituting the six basic sciences of the social sciences.

Sociology has a history of more than 140 years already in the west. If we take Yan Fu's [0917 1788] translation of "Study of Sociology" as the beginning, it has been more than 80 years since sociology was introduced into China. After the founding of new China, under the guidance of Marxism, sociology should have played its role in the study of our country's social life, problems and developments. Yet because of the influence of "leftist" ideology which denied sociology to be a science, it was finally abolished erroneously in 1952.

After the smashing of the "gang of four" in 1976, the older generation of sociologists, confronted with the mountains of social problems caused by and piling up during the 10 years of domestic turmoil, have foreseen the need for developing sociological studies and began preparations for the rebuilding of this discipline.

Thanks to the concern of the Party Central, the Chinese Society for the Study of Sociology was found in Beijing in March 1979 (the name was later changed to the Chinese Sociological Association). The older generation of sociologists are determined to train talented people to rebuild sociology in our country. Beginning in 1980, eight seminars on sociology have been sponsored and well-known sociologists such as Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678], Fei Xiaotong [6316 1321 6639], Lei Jieqiong [7191 3381 8825], Wu Wenzao

[0702 2429 5679], Chen Dao [7115 6670] and Wang Kang [3769 1660] have either given talks or taught at the seminars and trained the first group of new sociological workers.

At the same time, Shanghai University, Beijing University, Nankai University and Zhongshan University have successively established departments of sociology; later, Tianjin University, Wuhan University and 11 other universities followed suit, and many universities also offered courses on sociology. At present, universities with sociology departments offering sociology courses account for 45 percent of the institutions of higher learning. The Central Party School and some of the local party schools have also offered sociology courses or begun research activities in sociology. Eighteen provinces, cities, and autonomous regions including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning, Heilongjian, Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Jiangsu, and Sichuan have all founded sociological associations or sociological study societies and some provincial-administered cities have also established corresponding organizations. There are more than 750 full-time personnel doing research in or teaching sociology in the country, with more than 150 part-timers. Nearly 200 of them have obtained the higher ranks.

As a result of the common efforts of the sociological world, within a few years, 37 sociological monographs or series have been published already and there have been 41 translations of foreign sociological works. The more than 10 branches of sociology being studied by the sociological world include theoretical sociology, applied sociology, family sociology, child military sociology, labor sociology, sociology of the professions, demographic sociology, psychiatric sociology, criminal sociology, and sex sociology. Moreover, 21 sociological delegations have successively been sent abroad to participate in scholarly exchanges.

With the implementation of the policy of domestic rejuvenation and open-door, the sociological world, under the guidance of Marxism, has carried out a lot of research on our country's social life, problems and developments and has obtained important results. Of these, the small towns research initiated by the Jiangsu Sociological Research Institute under the guidance of Professor Fei Xiaotong has strategically explained the place and role of small towns in our country's economic and social developments; the random survey of marriages and families in five cities conducted by the Sociological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has provided guiding opinions for studying the development and trends of marriages and families in large municipalities; through the study of coastal cities that have been opened, the sociological department of Beijing University has recommended that Qinhuang Island should be used as the third entrance of Beijing. Such research results have received close attention from central leading comrades and some of them have even been designated as key research topics.

Sociology's rapid development in recent years cannot be divorced from specific historical conditions in our country. After Liberation, although our country has achieved great accomplishments, yet because of "leftist" influence and mistakes in our work, many social problems developed. The 10 years of turmoil have exacerbated the problems, causing them to pile up. After the 3d Plenary

Session of the 11th party Central Committee, although the party and the state have exerted great efforts to solve these problems and obtained major results, yet the serious imbalance between the economy and social development, the economy and social organizations, and material and spiritual concerns as well as in the relationships between different people formed throughout these years cannot be resolved completely overnight. In this situation of full-scale reconstruction, it is inevitable that sociology, with its special function, would be involved in the study of various social problems. The rapid development of sociology testifies to the fact that our four modernizations need sociology and the masses need sociology.

In order to make sociology play an even greater role in our country's modernization, more than 50 representatives of the sociological world coming from all over the country gathered at Shenyang on 20 January to exchange ideas about research results of the past few years and future research topics. The result of the meeting shows that in the future, through even more effective cooperation and common efforts, they will strive to accomplish even more in the following tasks: the first is to strengthen theoretical studies, and, based on Marxist theories and our realistic situation, establish a sociological system with Chinese characteristics as quickly as possible so as to better guide practice and improve the standard of sociological research. Second, based on the demands of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" and social development and at the same time while we are paying close attention to micro-studies, we should greatly strengthen sociological macro-studies, stressing the problem of social development so that during the period of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," economic and social developments will be even more coordinated and stable.

Sociology, as a discipline to study the practical problems of society, has not only attracted the close attention of the sociological world but also the profound interest of the masses. When the newly founded Chinese Sociological Correspondence College first opened for admissions, it enrolled 25,000 students. These included high or middle ranking cadres, ordinary cadres, workers, peasants and individual households. This shows that the stage where the union of the professional theoretical workers and the broad masses will be much broader and closer is near.

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LIU ZAIFU INTERVIEWED ON ACADEMIC CONTENTION

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 16 May 86 p 4

[Summary of an interview with Liu Zaifu by reporter Xu Qihua [1776 0796 5478]: "I Welcome Happy Contention"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The subject of the reporter's interview was Liu Zaifu [0491 0375 1788]. Liu is an author who promotes the development of literary theory in art and who has endured great hardship in the field of expanding thought. In recent years, he has continuously put forward numerous impressive ideas and at the same time accepted a severe theoretical challenge.

In a short period of time, he published in succession 10-odd articles discussing problems of representative personalities and advanced the theory of the duality of human nature. The reverberations were tremendous in the literary and art and academic circles. Scores of publications in China and abroad reprinted or introduced the articles and a lively debate was set off. Last year he assumed the position of director of the literature research institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. In addition to his work there, he also fully raised in the WEN HUI BAO and the WENXUE PINGLUN the issue of the subjective nature of literature, stimulating sharp contention.

An atmosphere of normal contention is a necessary condition to the promotion of academic prosperity. Liu Zaifu happily said: "I put forward some new issues. It is only natural that this should result in different opinions. I always feel that my ideas are not fully mature. It is natural that a new proposition should receive criticism. I am more than willing to be the target for the sake of academic prosperity. In the past, our academic circles have frequently been abnormal--either at each other's throats or completely inert. This academic high tension and silence could only lead to a deterioration of the national spirit. As China's economy constantly improves, the people's spiritual needs become richer and more urgent. I feel that well-intentioned, scientific, and dignified contention is a pleasant situation. The so-called "moral equality" acknowledges the contending party to be one of the hundred schools, one master among the hundred masters, and that one should respect the position of one's counterpart in a debate as one of the masters."

Liu Zaifu turned from the specific issue of academic debate to discuss the problem of implementation throughout all theoretical and academic circles of the policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." He sighed and said about the historical difficulty of implementing this policy: "The 'double hundred' policy is a Marxist policy. Regrettably, after it was proposed, it changed form. First, it became the tactic of class struggle, even becoming the tactic of complete dictatorship. Secondly, the contention of one hundred schools was explained to mean a life and death struggle between two parties. Therefore, contention became a type of illusion. Political 'rulings' were handed down without any prior contention. Many academic questions can't be resolved by such a simple value judgement as 'if it is not this it must be that.' We now should reveal the 'double hundred' policy in its original form."

Liu Zaifu considers the double-hundred policy to be of great significance to China's present modernization drive because it is closely related to the policy of protection of intellectuals. He said "I believe that without intellectuals, there can be no modernization. China carries out the open policy with a desire to introduce to China all advanced science and knowledge but this introduction has an intermediary, a bridge in intellectuals. Intellectuals in present day China in the midst of reform have historically shouldered the responsibility of masters. It is extremely honorable to be able to shoulder some of the responsibility and concern to help a weather-beaten China escape its poverty and become prosperous.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGES ENROLL MORE MINORITY STUDENTS

OW151128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0619 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--There are almost 38 percent more minority nationality students in Chinese universities today than there were two years ago.

Abibubla Hujia, an education official of the State Commission of Nationality Affairs, told XINHUA today that the number is 94,000, about 25,000 more than in 1984.

In Beijing, first come 1,000 from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in northwest China. Most are at the Central Institute for Nationalities, said Habibubla [as received], who is a Uygur.

With expanded educational opportunities in the minority regions, more children applied to college, but due to the language barrier, many were unable to enter.

In response, the Central Institute for Nationalities has set up a two-year preparatory course in Chinese for Uygur students from Xinjiang.

The institute has enrolled more than 4,000 students from over 50 minority nationalities, studying political economy, economic management, mathematics, physics, music and fine arts.

Some 40 Tajik students are studying Persian at Beijing University. They will be trained in commerce and for the customs service in the western border areas.

Beijing Teachers' University has students from more than 30 minority groups. Eight students of the Uygur, Kazakh and Uzbek nationalities graduated this year. They will work as college teachers in Urumqi.

Other Xinjiang graduates will become lawyers, translators, television photographers, managers, and researchers in social and natural sciences for their localities.

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LIBERAL ACADEMIC ATMOSPHERE DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 86 p 4

[Article by Deng Wieszhi [6722 0251 1807]: "Enhance Liberal Atmosphere. Part 3 of Notes on Academic Ecology"]

[Text] When planning my Notes on Academic Ecology, I did not include a section on "liberalization." But several days after Part 1 of the Notes was published, some comrades suggested the topic on a "liberal" media atmosphere. The suggestion was widely supported by the vast numbers of intellectuals. "Issues of interest to intellectuals should be topics of study:" It has been for many years my principle as an enthusiast of intellectual sociology. Thus I launched on the topic.

Why are intellectuals pleased upon hearing the word "liberal?" It may have something to do with their situation. Prior to 1978 in China, the word "intellectual" was often preceded by the word "bourgeois." Except in 1962 when it was removed by Chen Yi [7115 3015] for a few days, the label was always attached to intellectuals. It became much more liberal after its removal in the spring of 1978. Nevertheless, the "Leftist" influence was not eliminated all at once, nor the small-producer psychology of feudal "respect for bureaucrats and scorn for intellectuals." In recent years, attacks on intellectuals were heard from time to time. Even this year, some newspapers vociferously advocated their reform. Precisely as voiced by some comrades, criminals should be handled with stringency, but it is actually hard to do, because the composition of criminals is not the same as before. On the other hand, academic issues should not be handled with stringency, but actually there has always been stringency. "The persecuted should be treated with leniency." ("Spring and Autumn Annals," Zhaogong 20th year). People once persecuted are naturally pleased upon hearing the word "liberal."

Nevertheless, if one only feels that liberalization fulfills the desire of the vast numbers of intellectuals, it is inadequate. There is a more important reason for their joy in a liberal academic environment: A liberal production relationship conforms

to the requirements of the development of the intellectual productive force. In terms of mental workers pursuing academic and theoretical research, the objective of their labor is society, and the means cogitation. We know that society is a laboratory without walls, while cogitative activities are a workshop with no boundaries. Thus, fettering the mind is equivalent to making the mental worker labor in shackles, making it impossible for his products to be fine or abundant. Looking through the histories of ideology and culture, one will see the following: Whenever ideology was somewhat liberalized from before, learning flourished; whenever it was repressed, learning declined. Today, liberalism in a macroscopic sense is advocated. The purpose is to further emancipate the mind, and it is a correct interpretation and application of the law of mental labor.

For many years, "theory divorced from reality" has been an almost indispensable part of the "interim summary of ideological reform" for each and every intellectual. Since all intellectuals know that theory comes from practice, why are they accused of being divorced from reality? It is not because of the restricted environment which makes it risky to venture into reality? How can intellectuals be persistently blamed? When reality is unable to accept the guidance of correct theory, when it is seriously divorced from theory, how can theory integrate with it? Hereafter, with macroscopic liberalism, scholars will no longer have to work with "safety belts" on. With macroscopic liberalism, the two-way integration of theory and practice will save many detours, and outstanding theories and superior theoreticians will emerge in an endless stream.

In that case, what should be the ingredients of a liberal academic environment?

1. Politics and Academics. It is entirely possible for people of the same political standpoint to hold different academic views, and it is also true with different Marxist political parties and with different leaders in the same party. Therefore, academic issues cannot be categorically considered as political. However, many aspects of social sciences contain political connotations. It is indeed not easy to draw the line between politics and academics in social sciences. Naturally, they can be differentiated by earnest analyses. Once differentiated, those feeling apprehensive will become relieved. In terms of issues which can be either academic or political, the academic interpretation should be favored. Actually, politics may also be explored as academics. Political science is scholarship in politics. Those not expert in political science can also study politics and give advice on the country. It is a sign of society's progress.

2. Leaders and Scholars. Academic life is different from military life. In academic discussions, leaders and scholars should be equals. The former must trust and respect the latter, and the latter must do the same with the former. Everyone should obey only truth. In academic discussions, the question of the subordinate obeying the superior does not exist. With the specialization of cadres, leader participation in academic activities will grow ever more frequent. However, leaders may only take part in academic activities as scholars. Their words should not carry more weight than those of scholars. They must not arbitrarily set the tune in advance, nor casually make conclusions in the end. Decision by the superior is the archenemy of liberalism and academic growth.

3. Schools of Thought. Where absent, theories and schools of thought should be developed; where present, their relations must be properly handled. It is not completely correct to say that "no lush grass grows in a dense forest." Major and minor schools of thought should enjoy equality, and different schools should mutually understand and trust one another. Major schools supported by prominent persons or large papers should take a tolerant attitude toward minor schools. As long as properly arranged, fresh flowers will just the same bloom under giant trees. Political mechanisms should serve academic research, but if a theory or school of thought has to rely on political backing and political means to survive, it is a manifestation of weakness and an insult to science.

The three relations discussed above are just as important as plowing in planting and aeration to crops. Meanwhile, to establish and expand a liberal academic environment, the most basic requirement is to firmly implement the policy of "a hundred flowers blooming and a hundred schools of thought contending." The prerequisite of the "double hundred" policy is the word "hundred," and its key is the word "contending." "Hundred" means numerous. Science recognizes diversity. "When things are not uniform, it is because of their nature." While the ingredients of truth contained in diverse theories cannot be identical in quantity, multiform theories bring out the best in each. The word "contending" means the freedom to give expression, make mistakes and discuss. Without such freedom, there can be no contention. Is "hundred" recognized, and is "contention" encouraged? These are the yardsticks of liberalism. During the "Cultural Revolution" when right and wrong were confused, many articles denounced as "bourgeois liberalism" Comrade Lu Dingyi's [7120 1353 0001] May 1956 speech on the "double hundred" policy and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's advocacy of enlightenment. With the "gang of four's" vociferous opposition to "bourgeois liberalism," academic freedom was almost totally swept away, and the tense atmosphere stifled the scholars. This lesson deserves to be remembered forever. We must highly cherish and fully utilize a liberal academic environment and expand it by means of our academic achievements.

DONG FURENG DISCUSSES MA DING, ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Fan Muping [5672 1970 1627]: "A Visit with Dong Fureng head of the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese National Academy of Social Sciences"]

[Text] At the Sino-Canadian Conference, when this correspondent spoke with Professor Dong Fureng [5516 6534 4356], head of the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese National Academy of Social Sciences, the conversation naturally turned to the subject of Ma Ding [7456 0002] and the professor became reflective. What was he thinking? His profound words gradually emerged as a clear sequence of ideas in this correspondent's mind:

I believe that basically Ma Ding's article can be called a good article, even though from an economic point of view, the work remains insufficient and has some faults. It is quite simple and is not very complete or scientific concerning the outline of the ten transformations. However, it can inspire economists to reflect upon the direction in which economics should advance and this is a good thing.

After Ma Ding's article was published and distortedly reprinted in Japan and the United States, it was incorrectly appraised and resulted in a very strong reaction here in China. I don't want to view this matter too seriously, but a lesson must be drawn from it and that is that a scientific, very strict and cautious attitude should definitely be adopted in dealing with theoretical questions. One should not think it will rain as soon as one hears the wind, or as soon as one hears foreign commentaries be overwhelmed and think they are right. Of course, we should humbly listen to the ideas of foreigners, but we should absolutely not let their ideas be a basis for evaluating a certain article or point of view of ours.

This small disturbance illustrates the "leftist" influence in our midst. The influence of old customs has not yet been eradicated, there is still inertia. Work needs to be done to rectify these incorrect methods of the past. This is a requirement of reform, otherwise reform will be hindered.

I believe that in the midst of China's shift in strategy for economic development and the reform of the economic system we have encountered many new problems. It is not possible to find ready-made solutions for these problems from books. China's economists have used the basic principles of Marxism as a guide in studying these problems. At the same time we have had the courage to break away from obsolete theories which have been proven incorrect and create new theories. For example, we have abandoned the theory that the socialist economy only has one model, namely the Soviet one. Now we are exploring a socialist economic model possessing special Chinese characteristics. We have abandoned the theory that socialism has no commodity-currency relationship and does not permit market adjustment and proposed the theory that the socialist economy does have a planned commodity economy. We have also abandoned the theory that the socialist economy has only two systems of ownership--state ownership and collective ownership and proposed the theory that in the socialist economy, under the premise that public ownership occupies the dominant position, there can be many forms of ownerships and methods of management and moreover that there are not only two kinds of public ownership but many kinds. In recent years, China's people have had many new creations of far reaching significance. For example, in agriculture, the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, and so on. The realization of the development of the economy and the reform of the system has provided a foundation and pioneered a path for Chinese economics.

Of course, exploration of theory is very arduous. Although China's economics has developed, it still lags behind in implementing faster development. We still cannot find satisfactory and scientific answers in economic theory for a number of problems that have come to light through practice. This requires:

First, China's economists must replace intellectual structures. Previous knowledge is far insufficient for problems that have appeared as a result of reform. In particular, the utilization of the market mechanism, the development of a commodity economy and the establishment of a complete market system were all unfamiliar in the past.

Secondly, China's economists must immerse themselves in real life and better understand actual conditions. In fact, many reforms have been created by the masses. Not until economists plunge into real life can they correctly understand the creations of the masses, further elaborate upon theory, sum up and analyze whether these reforms are operable and what problems could result from them. Life is always much richer than theory.

Thirdly, the various leading economic departments should play a more active role in economic circles. All people in economic circles hope to do their part for China's reconstruction, modernization, and economic structuring but frequently do not know how to become involved. Their ideas also are not easily understood and supported by the actual departments. Although in the past few years, there has been further contact between the actual departments (involved in economic reform) and economic circles, it is still insufficient. Actually there is still the phenomenon of "two skins," namely the actual departments one and people in economic circles a second.

Fourth, an environment of freedom of research and discussion must be established. In recent years, there has been much progress in this respect, but due to the "leftist" influence of many years, frequently there are unnecessary restrictions on the free discussion of certain topics. I believe that there should be a basic appraisal of the ranks of China's economists: the majority of economists want to study new problems on the basis of Marxism.

Those who grovel before Western theory, worship the capitalist system and fundamentally reject the socialist system are only a very small minority. There must be support for and belief in economists to creatively inquire and research. Even if problems and mistakes appear, a helpful and supportive attitude should be adopted. Reform is something new - complications and errors will emerge. Mistakes are also bound to arise from research. In the past few years, the practice of "coming down with a big stick" has gradually decreased, but still exists. "Coming down with a big stick" does not benefit reform or the growth of economic study.

Our conversation was almost over when this reporter asked another question: "As an economist, please tell me frankly, your different thoughts in comparing the present situation with that prior to the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the CPC?"

The professor suddenly raised his voice and said: "In the past economists here have never had such a favorable environment for research, nor have they had so many subjects in need of study. China possesses a most fertile ground for the development of economic studies. Our problems are numerous because we are a developing nation, the country is so large, the situation so complex, and the level of productive forces is uneven. As long as economists diligently cultivate and are successful at cultivating, we can make a large contribution to the development of economics. This will definitely make a large number of economists emerge as some of the best in the world. I deeply believe this. Of course, in this area there will be slight complications. Some nonessential things will emerge, the "Ma Ding disturbance" is just such an example.

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CSO: 4005/794

LIBERALISM IN CULTURE, ECONOMICS STUDIED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 2

[Article by Zhou Yicheng [0719 5030 3397]: "Cultural Development and Economic Liberalization"]

[Text] If today's discussions of the "double hundred" policy are set against the social background at the time of its inception 30 years ago, it will not be difficult to see a sort of overall similarity: In the mid-fifties, with the basic completion of the socialist reform of ownership of the means of production on the great land of China, the main task of the people throughout the country gradually shifted from productive forces and gradually satisfying the people's growing material and cultural needs became the principal goal of society. It was subsequently fully embodied in the demands contained in the party's eight great lines and became the soil for the growth of the "double hundred" policy. Thirty years later, basically speaking, the freedom to rediscuss the policy had its inception in the strategic decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party in the firm and vigorous promotion, in spite of interference of all kinds, of economic reforms, scientific and technological revolution, and a modern economy, forming an irreversible, though at times tortuous, social trend. By studying the history of the past 3 decades, one realizes more profoundly the identical tropism of a nation's economic prosperity, political democracy, and academic and creative freedom.

For this very reason, while recognizing the propriety of the economic policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home, those sincerely hoping for the prosperity of the motherland endorse and welcome the progress of socialist democracy and the free contention and competition in science and art found in our social and political lives. While directly fulfilling society's cultural needs, the results created by free competition in art and free contention in science directly or indirectly enrich the economic achievements, thereby satisfying society's material needs. The "double hundred" policy is the only correct measures to achieve this goal.

Like the liberalization policy in economics, the "double hundred" policy in culture embodies the party's observance of objective laws. One of the mandatory laws of material and spiritual production is to develop the self under the conditions of liberalization and contention. In a certain sense, the "double hundred" policy can be regarded as the liberalization policy on cultural development or spiritual production. Inside the country, it is the

free expression and competition of diverse scientific schools of thought and academic viewpoints. Internationally, it is the scientific interchange (import and export) and competition with different schools of thought and scholars of different nations. Due to historical reasons, many of China's scientific fields, cut off from the world, are in a backward state. Though inadequate but providing food for thought, the theories on some sensitive issues, mostly of a global nature, advanced by China's academic community in recent years are, to a certain extent, the result of interchange with international ideological trends.

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CSO: 4005/796

TWO VIEWS ON HUMAN RELATIONSHIP PRESENTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 20 May 86 p 2

[Article by Li Yunqing [2621 0061 3237]: "Two Views of Human Relationships"]

[Text] We have long ago heard that the secret of success in life is "30 percent work and 70 percent human relationship." Thus, there are still many who have established themselves and gained fame and fortune by using the "70 percent human relationship."

It is not hard to see what these people are like: they cannot handle major tasks but are reluctant to do minor jobs; but they want to muddle through so they have to resort to using human relationship. To those who like flattery--they are obsequious; to those who like petty gains--they bribe; to those who like to show off--they provide the opportunity; to those who are slothful--they watch out for them; to those who feel sad--they cry first; to those who want to be happy--they smile first; if there is a secret--they voluntarily cover up; if there is any accomplishment--they think of ways to publicize it; if there is anything that the other person likes--they will like it even more; and if there is anything that the other person dislikes--they will try to shun it as much as possible. Thus, they buy, sell, manipulate and use human relationship; they use the relationship to please and get close to people, to solve problems and get things done. Their "love" flows outward and all problems disappear.

Many things have shown that in places where the "70 percent human relationship" is still being favored, the limits of policy have been distorted, standards of truthfulness and falsehood reversed, working procedures destroyed and relationship between people confused. In this unfamiliar "web of human relationship," those who "have been honest and unselfish all their lives" become confused and find it difficult to do their work: thus, many who have the enthusiasm to "treasure time, to be somebody and to work for the country" are discouraged. As a result of human relationship, irrational things become rational, illegal acts become excusable and things that are difficult to accomplish become possible. Conversely, without human relationship, reasonable things are blocked, procedural matters are checked, and things that can be easily accomplished become complicated.

If the "70 percent human relationship" is not curbed, then the people's spirit will be difficult to develop, and the national enterprise difficult

to complete; reason will not be reason and laws will not be laws. To eradicate this "human relationship" is urgent.

Does this mean that our people and society have to turn away from "human relationship?" No! The communist party stresses human relationship and the revolutionary enterprise needs human relationship. We have to see if the relationship's origin, its impact, its bestowal and its use are beneficial to the enterprise of the proletariat and the development of society and history.

At the time when Marx was experiencing poverty and difficulties, Engels was willing to work as an employee in the "Owen-Engels" textile plant and used the money to support a large portion of the Marx' family's expenses. He believed that it was his duty to rescue the leader of the proletariat from the capitalist society and help him write his "Das Capital" in peace. Lenin praised their relationship as having superceded all the most moving legends of human friendship among the people of the past. There are many examples of such "relationships": Lenin--Gorky; Li Dazhao [2621 1129 6856]--Sun Zhongshan [1327 0022 1272]; Mao Zedong--Fang Zhimin [2455 1807 2404]; Qu Quibai [4234 4428 4101]--Lu Xun [7627 6598], and the relationships between such contemporary comrades as Lei Feng [7191 6912], Wang Jie [3769 2638], Luo Shengjiao [5012 4141 2403], Zhu Boru [2612 0130 0320] and Qu Xiao [2575 0876]... their comradeship, love of the enterprise, friendship, revolutionary relationship, righteousness, generosity in aiding the needy, forthrightness in admonishing each other, closeness as that between blood relatives, and love which is the most sacred among human beings... aren't all these very noble?

Human relationship, oh, human relationship! Because of it, so many people and enterprises of this world have prospered or have been destroyed.

12380/12899
CSO: 4005/776

ARTICLE DISCUSSES MEANING OF INNOVATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 86 p 4

[Article by Zhang Zhiguo [1728 1807 0948]: "Bewilderment in Innovation"]

[Text] When our consciousness of innovation has been enhanced by the times, bewilderment is like a grey fog, constantly floating on our minds. What is innovation? What does it mean? As long as our mental feelers stretch toward the realms of history and reality, instead of Hegel's world of "pure thinking and differentiation," we will invariably fall into the depths of bewilderment.

On the one hand, people say that "innovation is to walk the paths never before walked by our predecessors and discover things never before discovered by the them." On the other hand, they often fail to honor this interpretation. The "faction in search of the hidden" in the study of the "Dreams of the Red Chambers" and the "Red Chambers study faction" prior to it, for instance, were probably innovative: Wang Mengyuan's [3769 1125 7086] claim that "Red Chambers" was the "secret treasure of historians," Cai Yuanpei's [5591 0037 1014] theory that "the word red in the book often alludes to the word 'zhu,' and 'zhu' means Ming and Han," and so forth. Wang's and Cai's theories perhaps can be considered "original," never before mentioned by their predecessors. However, almost no one today openly acknowledges them as "innovative." The Polish American [Keribusiji] (also spelt as [keerzibusiji]) proposed overturning the "Aristotelian" way of thinking and wrote a book on common semantics entitled "Science and Mental Health: Introduction to the Non-Aristotelian System and Common Semantics." It was probably "unprecedented" in the history of linguistics. Nevertheless, the American Martin [Jianade] classified [Keribusiji's] common semantics as spurious science. There are of course people agreeing with Martin [Jianade]. They are unwilling to give [Keribusiji] the title of "innovator."

One should say that the interpretation (or definition) given to the word "innovation" can be accepted by everyone. However, once in contact with specific theories, why is it not followed? Some people like to "sum it up in a word" and say "to each his own," but actually it is far from so simple and so "casual and handy."

If it is said that innovation is to "walk the paths never before walked by our predecessors and discover things never before discovered by them," then, the realms of innovation are doubtlessly a world unknown to us. Yet, people often rely on knowledge already possessed by them to make inferences and evaluations of the unknown realms of innovation. In regard to the origin of man prior to Darwin, most likely people gained their knowledge from the Bible story of Adam and Eve. Thus, when Darwin said that man evolved from monkey, except a scattered few, who would believe him? Under the situation, the overwhelming majority could only denounce him as "reckless" and absolutely refused to recognize him as an innovator. The limits of experience and the inertia of the mind make it difficult to transcend the arena of conflict between abstract definition and concrete evaluation; instead, people find themselves in a predicament of self-contradiction. Nevertheless, they are not aware in the least bit of their self-contradiction.

While the qualifier "scientific" is not included in the definition of innovation, actually people scrutinize all innovative activities in the light of science. What is science? Science signifies correct knowledge and truth. Under the nitpicking of science, the nature and meaning of innovation change. The American Martin [Jianade], for instance, was thus. According to him, innovation is to create new and correct knowledge, and lumping language and mental health together is reckless. Rather than an innovator, it is more appropriate to call [Keribusiji] a "Don Quixote in the world of science." The opposite of innovation is conservatism and the opposite of truth is fallacy, but today fallacy has become the opposite of innovation, while innovation, truth and science have become synonyms, as if innovation were the same as uncovering truth and correct knowledge. It is probably merely a good intention. In the myriad of innovative activities in the modern world, one should say that many people have the good intention to pursue and uncover truth, but very few can truly accomplish it. Even if someone should open a new realm of science, it is possible for fallacies to crop up everywhere, just like what happened to common semantics originated by the Polish American.

In his "Primitive Thinking," French anthropologist [Louis Buliuer] proposed the "law of mutual osmosis." Actually, the thinking of civilized people also has the "osmosis phenomenon. In terms of thinking, confusing innovative activities with creating correct

knowledge and identifying innovation with uncovering truth are a reflection of "mutual osmosis." Naturally different from the "mutual osmosis of the existing thing and the object" of the primitives, such "mutual osmosis" is between "what it is" and "what it should be." What is innovation? The answer should be very simple. It only means not harping on the old tunes and not copying phrases from others. However, once such principles as "innovation should be the creation of correct knowledge and the discovery of truth" seep into it, bewilderment occurs. "New" is only distinguished from "old." When exploring in a new and unknown realm, it is possible for anyone to go astray or to accomplish nothing. I feel that, by advocating innovation, one can only urge the courageous to explore new realms. As for whether they can find gold mines, it is a different matter. It is doubtlessly wrong to place "new viewpoint" and "scientific nature" on completely opposite sides, but it is not necessarily right to mention the two in the same breath. Nevertheless, today we have a greater need to urge people to innovate courageously and step fearlessly into new and unknown realms, and refrain from arbitrarily requiring every innovator to be a discoverer of truth.

6080/13104
CS0: 4005/797

PAPER REVIEWS SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE, DEVELOPMENT OF MARXISM

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 86 p 3

[Article by Guo Qi [6753 3823]: "Use a Scientific Attitude Toward Marxism"]

[Text] Marxism is not a dogma, but a guide to action. Although people know this very well, yet in practice, they may not really understand it and very often, they even act contrary to this dictum. Some people believe that Marxism is a panacea which can solve all social problems and for every concrete problems in real life, they want to search for answers in the original writings. Thus, they view the scientific system of Marxism as a somewhat mysterious collection of doctrines or compilation of dogmas. Certainly, using such supersititious attitudes toward Marxism will never enable us to understand the real meaning of Marxism. Marxists never consider their theories to be perfect, requiring no further developments. By nature, Marxism never recognizes anything to be unchangeable, absolute, or sacred. The individual principles and conclusions of Marxism will change according to the changes in the society's historical conditions.

The development of Marxism is based on practice and with the appearance of every epoch-making accomplishment in scientific development, materialism is also constantly changing its form. The development of the world never stops and human understanding, which reflects this development, is also endless. Materialist dialectics, which is the most revolutionary, does not recognize anything that is conservative, mummified or unchangeable. Therefore, when compared with any other philosophies, Marxism can best absorb the fine accomplishments of human civilization and has the largest capacity to incorporate the conclusions of various scientific disciplines. The more science develops, the richer will the content of Marxism become and Marxism itself will advance. If a certain theory is inconsistent with social progress or scientific developments, then it will never be Marxism but can only be something opposed to it. The argument claiming that Marxism is the product of the second wave and cannot not be used to "understand the reality of a high-tech world" when the third wave comes is a misunderstanding which uses a mummified and stagnant viewpoint contrary to the very nature of Marxism that is ceaselessly advancing.

Certain important Marxist principles may be absolutely correct at certain time and place, but, with the progress of time or changes in concrete

conditions, may not be appropriate at this time or place. New formulas and principles are needed to replace those that are outdated. For example, Lenin used the principle of building socialism in one country to replace the one existing during Marx' times which said that the socialist revolution would succeed only when several important countries were taking part at the same time. Comrade Mao Zedong has used the principle of the countryside encircling the cities and armed seizure of political power to replace that of the proletariat seizing power through uprisings in key cities. Yet, the relationship between such new and old conclusions is still a question of the continued development of Marxism.

At present, our country is going through a great era of reform and social life experiences rapid changes. In particular, we encounter many complex new problems in the implementation of changes in the economic system, in the open-door policy and the process of domestic rejuvenation. If we could use Marxism wisely to observe and solve problems, we would not lose our way in the rapidly changing and complicated situation.

In this period of change, we all have this profound realization: some theories and principles which we know well, such as "large in size and collective in nature," are no longer applicable although they were in the past considered to be right and proper and indisputable. Also, policies which are effective in reality and supported by the masses are incompatible with past principles as we understood them, and might have even been considered to be the tail of capitalism that would be justifiably criticized in the past. In addition, there are some rather alert young comrades who raise questions after seeing some social shortcomings, or express views different from traditional ones after some reflections: to all these, we have to focus on the specific situation and give Marxist answers to provide guidance and support. But these problems cannot simply be solved by those ready-made answers which we have memorized well and have not been thought through clearly or understood. Several years ago, a saying among the basic level cadres reflected this dilemma in a lively manner: now, practice has put theory on the spot and the young people have put the old people on the spot: that is, some of the policies and practices in the reform has put past theories and practices influenced by the "left" in a difficult position and the same is true for the old people. Old models can no longer solve new problems, and because their thinking is backward and in their actions, they adopt the attitude of first, slow down, second, take a look, and third, then approve, their approach to reform is one of wait-and-see.

Reform involves profound change and has an unprecedented impact on our existing economic model, traditional thinking and habits. Reform also requires us to have Marxist responses to the new questions arising from practice so as to advance our enterprise. Only if we adopt a scientific attitude toward Marxism will we be able to uphold and develop Marxism, to unify people's thought and become the material force for the construction of the four modernizations. The fact that people have raised all kinds of questions indicates that they want us to use Marxism to guide our actions and the solving of these problems will certainly help in the upholding and development of Marxism.

At present, we should re-emphasize the study of Marxism, start anew the study of basic problems in Marxism, digest the rich experience of the past, actively investigate the new problems of the reform, enhance our ability to solve practical problems through the use of basic Marxist principles, and create new experiences in the practice of socialist construction. Thus, we can advance our work and develop and enrich Marxism. We will not get lost in the complex situation; we will march forward in the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics with more self-consciousness, self-confidence and determination.

12380/12899

CSO: 4005/776

BRIEFS

HOMES FOR AGED--Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA)--China now has 27,093 old folks' homes, more than triple the figure five years ago, according to the latest statistics provided by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. More than 276,000 old people are living in such homes, compared to 99,600 in 1981. China has 200 million people over 60 years of age. Most of them prefer to live with their children or relatives. Generally, it is only single old folks who are accommodated in the old folks' homes. The homes have been set up by neighborhood committees, enterprises, townships and villages. All townships in Beijing, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Ningxia have old folks' homes. Shandong and Hubei Provinces established over 2,000 old folks' homes each over past five years, and Hebei, Jiangsu, Anhui and Henan built more than 1,000 each. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW] /6091

LAW OFFICE FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE--Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA)--Beijing officially opened its first law office specially to serve the needs of Chinese nationals in Hong Kong, Macao and overseas. The Chinese capital now has 39 law offices with more than 1,200 lawyers. Preparations for opening the new law office began in May 1985. The office was promoted by Chen Li, a retired lawyer who lived in Indonesia before she returned in the 1950s. Today's opening ceremony was attended by Zhang Guoji, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairwoman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 16 Jul 86 OW] /6091

COLLEGE GRADUATES TO TEACH--Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--China has decided to organize 10,000 college graduates in less developed areas across the country to work as primary and secondary teachers for a year, according to the State Education Commission here today. An official of the commission told XINHUA that among the 310,000 college graduates this year, nearly one-third--mostly from teachers' universities--have already been assigned jobs at primary and secondary schools. The additional 10,000 graduates will be selected on a voluntary basis from non-educational units to work as school teachers for one year, the official said. In addition, central and local government departments began to send employees last summer to help train teachers in remote areas in response to a call of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0607 GMT 19 Jul 86 OW] /6091

CSO: 4000/316

ASPIRATIONS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS DISCUSSED

Shanghai QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 2 May 86 p 2

[Article by Yang Yixin [2799 3015 2450]: "The Aspirations of College Students"]

[Text] In his close association with college students, this writer has discovered that more and more of them have four aspirations.

They aspire to listen to classroom lectures attentively. Although quite a few institutions of higher learning have carried out reforms, the traditional instructional method of "lecturing by the professor and note-taking by the students" still prevails. In the classroom we often find that the "professor is impassioned and the students listless" and that both sides are dissatisfied about this. Students feel that taking notes can only play a supplementary role and that the ultimate goal of instruction should be to teach students how to apply knowledge, not to memorize. Some professors also hope that students will gradually come to play the leading role in the classroom.

They aspire to make true intimate friends. Today's college students urgently long for friendship, understanding and trust. At the same time, most of them believe that they do not have people around them that understand them. At an informal discussion someone said: "Among themselves these days, college students talk about corrupt practices at school, about all kinds of odd rumors in the academic world and society at large and about television. A meager number talk about politics, the economy, literature and the arts." College students are precisely between aspiration and closure, but the former remains their original desire. Quite a few of them: "If I had one companion to whom I could reveal my innermost feelings of happiness and sadness, that would be fine." They feel that a true friend should be able to understand them, be able to teach them, make them broader-minded and make them progress. There is no vulgarity, dishonesty or jealousy among friends; there is only sincere friendship.

They aspire to a refined spiritual life. College life produces among students a "spiritual hunger" in direct proportion to its dullness and dryness. Hence quite a few of them obtain spiritual compensation through love and some morally low activities. One Youth League cadre who has done considerable research on youth believes that after college students organize mass

organizations and launching "second classrooms," they pay even more attention to their spiritual life and hope that their school will organize a diverse spiritual and cultural life that is healthy and morally high so as to create a civilized environment and a regulated life. This writer believes that the overwhelming majority of students aspire to a spiritual life in order to seek spiritual support. In this way they hope to lay a firm mental foundation for becoming a useful person. Before getting spiritual satisfaction, college students often attain a degree of fanaticism about some artistic and literary get-togethers and athletic contests. This deserves the attention of the leadership concerned.

They aspire to the mastery of a skill. Playing the guitar, practicing the martial arts, studying calligraphy intensively and studying painting have attracted more and more college students. Some of them sigh and say that they did not do enough of this kind of thing in middle school. In order to enrich their life after class and to play a role in group activities, many aspire to the mastery of a skill. Because most schools lack specialized instructors, quite a few college students resort to all kinds of classes in the nonacademic world and to "how-to" books.

12570
CS0: 4005/754

JIANGSU LEADERS ATTEND IDEOLOGICAL WORK MEETING

OW251001 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] A provincial meeting on ideological and political work among workers and staff was held in Nanjing from 18 to 22 May to sum up and exchange experiences in carrying out the work among enterprise workers and staff and to discuss the importance of intensifying the work for building socialism in both material and spiritual aspects.

The meeting held: Ideological and political work among workers in Jiangsu has undergone tremendous changes in its guiding ideology and orientation over the past few years and has been gradually shifted to serving modernization's needs and achieving the party's general task and objective. Under the new situation of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy, many advanced enterprises have explored methods for and accumulated useful experience in carrying out ideological and political work in the new period. The contingent of political workers in these enterprises has been consolidated and developed, and a large number of outstanding ideological and political workers has emerged in the enterprises. However, in a few enterprises, the ideological and political work is not effectively coordinated with the economic work.

The meeting outlined the following tasks and demands of the ideological and political work in enterprises in the next year or so: It is necessary to implement the guidelines of the NPC session and mobilize cadres and workers to diligently study the Seventh 5-Year Plan and Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report in the light of practical experience in reform and party rectification. In the course of study, it is necessary to educate the workers on the situation and policy and in ideals and discipline. It is also necessary to improve the ideology and style of enterprise leaders, enhancing their party spirit and rectifying their party style. It is necessary to encourage the workers' spirit in being their own masters and stress their leading role in reform and construction. It is also necessary to adhere to the principle of socialist democracy in carrying out ideological and political work in enterprises.

Responsible persons of the Provincial Party Committee and provincial government Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Chen Huanyou, and Sun Jiazheng attended the meeting. Sun Jiazheng spoke on behalf of the Provincial Party Committee. He discussed, in particular, the tasks and demands of the ideological and political work in enterprises.

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CSO: 4005/885

JIANGXI SEMINAR ON PARTY ORGANIZATION OPENS

OW162008 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A provincial seminar on party organization and party building opened this morning in Nanchang. Attending the meeting were Liu Fangren and Xu Qin, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Pei De'an, member of the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee; and more than 120 people including the authors of papers from all over the province and responsible comrades of organization departments. Prior to the seminar, 160 papers were received.

Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the beginning of the meeting. He said: The Communist Party of China is the leading core of China's socialist cause. Therefore, the future and fate of our nation and society depend upon whether our party is well constructed or not. This seminar to discuss the work of party organization and party building provides an encouraging opportunity to study the new situation in party building in the new era and to solve new problems on the basis of combining theory with practice. To make this meeting a success, we should use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought as a guide to integrate theory with practice, conscientiously sum up the objective law of party building, further strengthen party spirit, tighten discipline, rectify party style, and clearly understand the need for the party to administer itself. We should also use the Marxist world outlook and methodology to vigorously look for a new way to carry out the work of party building in the new era.

In his speech, Liu Fangren pointed out: In order to enhance the theoretical work of advancing party building, we should pay attention to the following points: First, it is essential to insist on using Marxism and party ideology as guidance. Second, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of proceeding from actual conditions and seeking truth from facts. Third, it is imperative to persist in the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend. Fourth, it is essential to integrate party theoretical workers and practical workers in order to improve our province's theoretical research on party building and to make due contributions to invigorating Jiangxi and to building the two civilizations in the province.

/12913

CSO: 4005/885

BRIEFS

WORK REPORTS HEARD--The fourth session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its third plenary meeting today to hear reports of the work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the Provincial People's Procuratorate. The meeting was chaired by Wang Qidong, executive chairman of the session. At the request of Chairman Li Fengping and on behalf of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Chen Anyu, vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a report on the work of the Standing Committee over the past year. Zhang Xueyi, president of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court, and Zhang Shixiang, chief procurator of the Zhejiang Provincial Procuratorate, reported at the meeting respectively on the operation of the people's courts and procuratorates in the province over the past year. [Excerpt] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 10 May 86 OW] /12913

CPPCC SESSION REPORT GIVEN--Following are excerpts of the report given by the motions examination committee to the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee with regard to motions examination. From the opening of the fourth session to 13 May, the session received 502 motions submitted by the members. Of these motions, 184 are on economic construction; 197 concern the fields of education, science and technology, culture, medical, public health, journalism, and publications; 99 concern the fields of the United Front work, political science and law, labor affairs, and personnel affairs; and 22 concern other fields. The number of members who had submitted motions individually or with a joint signature totaled 978. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 86 SK] /12913

PREPARATORY MEETING HELD--The preparatory meeting of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress took place at Nanchang's 1 August Auditorium this morning under the chairmanship of Wang Shufeng, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress. Wang declared: The Fourth Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress should be attended by 950 deputies. Ninety-five are on leave because of illness or for other reasons. Actually present today are 855 deputies, forming a quorum. By a show of hands, the meeting approved a 66-member presidium and the secretary-general, and approved the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress. After the preparatory meeting, the presidium held its first meeting, which was chaired by Chairman Wang Shufeng. The meeting elected Wan Shaofen, Xu Qin, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Zheng Xiaoxian, Liang Kaixuan, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, and Liu Bin as executive chairmen of the presidium. It also approved the namelists of executive chairmen of various panels; appointed (Qian

Tonglu), (Zheng Tiegeng) and (Hu Dezu) as deputy secretaries-general of the session; approved the agenda of the session; and set 1800, 6 May as the deadline for all motions. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /12913

BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED--"Random Talks on Family Education," a book on helping children grow up and become useful people, has been described by (Bin Xin) as a good book and must be read by all parents and teachers. It will soon be published by the Jiangxi People's Publishing House. Wan Shaofen and (Wu Zixiang) are the chief compilers of the book, which has a total wordage of 250,000 characters. Compilation of the book began in September 1984. Comrade Wan Shaofen took off time from her busy daily schedule to work on the book, repeatedly checking late at night the contents of the scripts, the construction of sentences, and the design and binding of the book, and often making revisions. She invited members of the compiling department and other principal compilers to discuss the book. This fully reflects the sincere feelings Wan Shaofen and the other writers and compilers have for children as well as their concern for family education. Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, read the scripts and wrote a preface for the book. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/885

LOCAL OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Interview with Xiao Ming, secretary Guangzhou City Discipline Inspection Commission, and Liu Bo, secretary Shenzhen City Discipline Inspection Commission, by reporters Su Zhongheng [5685 0112 5899] and Cheng Yansheng [7115 3601 3932]: "Basic Improvement Hoped for After Party Rectification"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Xiao Ming [4682 7686], secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Discipline Inspection Commission, and Liu Bo [0491 3788], secretary of the Shenzhen City Discipline Inspection Commission, are two old party members fighting in their honored posts to do party discipline inspection work. They lead the discipline inspection commission cadres of Guangzhou and Shenzhen, work hard to do their discipline inspection work well, and ensure the smooth implementation of the four modernizations. These reporters took advantage of their attendance at the All-Province Discipline Inspection Working Conference to interview them separately, inviting them to discuss freely their experiences with party rectification and the essence of the plan implemented at the conference.

Having joined the party in 1938, Comrade Xiao Ming then struggled and lived for a time at the revolutionary shrine of Yanan. Having spent a rather long time in the party's organization, supervision and discipline inspection departments, he has gained abundant experience in handling party rectifications. At the time these reporters interviewed him, this newspaper just happened to publish an article on the Guangzhou City CPC Committee's rectification of the responsibility system. When we turned on our radio it asked how one obtains basic improvements in party rectification as quickly as possible. Xiao Ming said that as for the problem of party rectification, it would be necessary for the entire party to handle it before it could be solved. Every leading organization level must handle the work of routinization and systematization. In order to assist in the Guangzhou City Commission's plans to rectify the responsibility system, every office in the city discipline inspection commission must do extensive inspection and research work and give good advice to the city commission. The city commission has resolved to handle the rectification of the responsibility system. Last January after the city commission had transmitted the document, all party committee

levels united to focus on it together. By the end of last year, all city districts, counties, departments, general firms, and other units had come together. The party secretary stressed it, the responsibility secretaries stressed the vital points, discipline inspection departments focused their attention on it, and administrative leaders paid attention to the responsibility system. One year of implementation proves that the rectification of the responsibility system is an effective measure on the part of the whole party. From now on, the City Discipline Commission must still uphold and firmly stress the responsibility system, make it practical, and put a stop to slackening off. If we can persevere in this, we can have great hopes for basic improvements in implementing party rectification. Xiao Ming's intonation was full of confidence as he spoke this way.

As a discipline inspection department cadre involved in the protracted struggle, Xiao Ming's mood seemed quite elated as he spoke of the essence of the All-Province Discipline Inspection Working Conference. He said that the Central Committee and the provincial committee have resolved to make basic improvements in party rectification within a short time. As some comrades would say, now is the "springtime of discipline inspection work and the 'golden era'." We must use the essence of the conference to equip the thoughts of all the comrades of the city commission, especially the leading departments directly under the jurisdiction of the city organizations. Aside from continuing to handle the rectification of the responsibility system, we must still conscientiously investigate principal cases. As for cases involving leading cadres, we must conscientiously investigate them no matter who is involved. We must dare to take on difficult tasks and to deepen sturdily the work of party rectification.

Shenzhen City Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Liu Bo is an old partizan who has fought bloody battles on the battlefield for the cause of the people's liberation. After liberation, he once again joined the protracted struggle in the party organization's discipline inspection department. After the establishment of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone he was transferred to work on the discipline inspection commission. As for the freeing, revolutionary aspects of the Special Economic Zone, there is a policy of "extraordinary affairs, extraordinary measures." But, with respect to party members, in terms of party discipline there can be no "extraordinary measures" or "relaxation." As for discipline inspection work in the Special Economic Zone, how are we going to carry out the essence of the All-Province Working Conference on Discipline Inspection? We put this question to Liu Bo. Opening the door and observing the mountains, Liu Bo said that economically this is something that will "untie people," broaden the independence of enterprises, and benefit the economy. But, in implementing the party Constitution, party regulations, and party discipline, no one can be "untied." The Special Economic Zone may have special policies, but there can be no special party members. Every party member must meet with the party Constitution, party regulations, and party discipline. There can be no exceptions for any party member.

With deep feeling, Liu Bo said that since the opening of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone great results have been obtained, a lot of foreign capital and advanced facilities have been brought in, industrial and agricultural output has risen sharply, economic development has strongly accelerated, conditions are just fine, and the masses completely support the policy of opening up. But, after the opening up, while fresh air has come in through the open doors and windows, so have flies, mosquitoes, germs, etc. With respect to this, the city commission and the City Discipline Commission are keeping a clear head throughout, firmly implementing the Central Committee's policy of "letting some in, keeping some out" and the principle of "excluding corruption without excluding things foreign," firmly managing the building of the two civilizations together, actively promoting the development of outward-looking enterprises and the acceleration of economic construction, while still firmly managing party rectification, strengthening legal education, resolutely and conscientiously opposing major economic crimes, and correcting improper styles of work within the party. Within a few years, these two aspects should get results. This is obvious to all.

Liu Bo gave a detailed account of the methods and experiences of the last few years in countering economic crimes and correcting improper work styles at Shenzhen. He said that with regard to those "SEZ moths," even though they wrap themselves in the garb of leading cadres, they are still branded as "party managers." If they commit economic crimes we will not be soft-hearted. If the responsible officials of the Shenzhen City Political and Legal Commissions are blatantly corrupt and accept bribes they they will receive legal punishment. There is also the recent example of the the investigation of Zhou Songduan [0719 2646 4551], the manager of the Xi Libu Vacation Resort, who took advantage of his personal responsibilities for capital construction work at the resort by demanding and receiving bribes worth over 100,000 yuan in renminbi and over HK\$130,00, together with a lot of goods and materials, from over 20 construction brigades and several Hong Kong building contractors, one after the other. This case was settled by the political and legal authorities. The Baoan County Construction Commander and Deputy Commander Huang Xuoxian [7806 0155 6343] were sentenced to life imprisonment for accepting 50,000 yuan in bribes.

Liu Bo has an intimate knowledge of corruption and the struggle against corruption at the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. He said that we must sound the alarm. We must resolutely continue to educate party members and cadres with these effective methods. We must take a typical case, carry on an investigation, make a record of it, print up a pamphlet, and use it for the vivid anti-corruption instruction of party members and cadres. We must strengthen the will to resist corruption and work hard everywhere, to educate extensively, and to make a case.

These two old party members, Xiao Ming and Liu Bo, are full of confidence in the basic improvements in party rectification carried out in our province over the past 2 years. They say that from the perspective of implementation

in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, with the whole party paying attention to it and leaders taking the initiative, we can surely make basic improvements in party rectification on schedule. The words of these two old party members, these two old discipline inspection cadres, give us increased confidence and courage.

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CSO: 4005/639

LOCAL OFFICIALS' SUPERSTITIOUS BEHAVIOR CRITICIZED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Staff commentary: "Shocking, Abominable Behavior"]

[Text] Wu Quan County standing committee vice chairman Liang Rurong [2733 1172 2817] and others participated in such a large-scale superstitious feudal activity, the so-called ancestral sacrifice, that it was shocking. Although this was a rare, isolated appearance, its effects are still especially abominable, so it is a rare, negative example.

Such traditions of the masses as the Qingming grave-sweeping, the commemoration of ancestors, and the encouragement of descendants are humanly sensible and beyond reproach. But the graveside offering known as "southern snake goes to sea" is completely beyond the limits of normal activity, and thus is typical of feudal, superstitious behavior. It mobilized over 12,000 participants, dispatched over 140 motor vehicles, slaughtered over 160 pigs, and made a big noisy hub-bub. It both wasted human, material, and financial resources, adversely affecting production, and incited a feudal, clannish mood among the masses, endangering social order. As a Communist Party member and leading cadre, Liang Rurong should have prevailed upon the masses and prevented this. The masses are reasonable, requiring only that local party members, particularly those who are leading cadres, reason with them and explain the danger. This kind of erroneous, feudal, clannish, and superstitious activity is completely avoidable.

But how did Liang Rurong and the others handle it? They competed to take the lead in abandoning all their party learning, employed public vehicles to proceed to the cemetery personally, participated in the activity, led the rites, gave speeches, and felt honored rather than ashamed! At present we must take responsibility for the party's style of work from top to bottom and strengthen the building of the Two Civilizations. What Liang Rurong and the others did runs counter to this. It seriously undermines the party's style, blackens the party's image, and pollutes the social atmosphere. With respect to Liang Rurong and the others, rectification is indispensable.

So, why did Liang Rurong and the others do this? Did they think that participating in this large-scale feudal and clannish activity would bring honor to their ancestors? Was the use of official vehicles a display of "government authority?" This reveals precisely their erroneous thinking. It is

the appropriate outcome of the evil legacy of going in for ostentation, an erroneous ideological work style, and feudal ideology. This shows how the slackening of the transformation of one's world view, the failure to check the climate, circumstances, and erroneous ideology can lead to serious violations and errors.

In party rectification, the Central Committee has told us again and again that under the new circumstances and in the new social environment, the decadent ideology of capitalism and feudalism will make inroads among us to such an extent that some previously vanished oddities will return. The matter of the participation of Liang Rurong in the ancestral sacrifice should sound the alarm once more. Every one of our comrades must not be light-hearted about the invasion of capitalist and feudal ideology but must strengthen ideological transformation, conscientiously rectify the party's style, and struggle resolutely against all manner of evil winds and noxious influences.

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TIBET TO RESUME TRADITIONAL FESTIVAL IN AUGUST

OW121738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1427 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--Tibet will resume the traditional "Xuedun" festival this August after an absence of 24 years, said a Tibetan culture official here today.

Qamba Puncog, director of Tibet's Culture Bureau, who is now attending a national workshop of culture officials, told XINHUA that "this is to further restore cultural traditions of the Tibetan nationality, improve local people's cultural life and help the younger generation have a better understanding of the national cultural traditions."

The "Xuedun" festival falls on the 29th day of the sixth month on the Tibetan calendar, when Tibet is in midsummer and local people will drink yogurt to resist the hot weather. Customarily, lamas would come down from their lamaseries high up the mountains to celebrate the festival with laymen. During the festival, people all over Tibet performed operas, raced horses and held trade fairs.

"This year's festival, which will begin on August 4," Qamba said, "is to be held according to traditional rites, and local leaders will join the people in various activities."

"People all over the country and foreigners are welcome to the festival."

He said a festival of Tibetan opera will be staged at that time as an effort to vitalize the old art. More than 400 actors and actresses will give performances.

The Tibetan official stressed that Tibet has "splendid national cultural traditions." For historical reasons, however, they have not been fully tapped, and the younger generations know little about them.

He complained that some films and TV plays made in other parts of China such as "A Ruthless Lover" and "Basang and Her Brothers and Sisters" fail to portray Tibet as it is. "These works lead people to think that Tibet is an ignorant and backward place, which is at variance with Tibet's cultural traditions and realities," he said.

XIZANG FORUM ON PROPAGANDA WORK CONCLUDES

HK120557 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A Xizang Regional Forum on propaganda work concluded in Lhasa on 10 July after 10 days in session. Li Weilun, director of the regional CPC committee's propaganda department, convened the spirit of the national conference of propaganda department directors. The participants also seriously studied the important speeches of leading central comrades on doing a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization and strengthening and improving propaganda work.

Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee Wu Jinghua, Raidi, and Dangzin, also made important speeches at the meeting.

The participants expressed unanimous agreement with the regional CPC committee's guideline regarding the religion issue: Continue to eliminate leftism and also guard against rightism. We cannot artificially wipe out religion, neither can we artificially develop it. We must provide positive guidance and strengthen controls.

The participants said: On returning to our units, we will completely and correctly implement the party's nationality and religion policies and push the building of socialist spiritual civilization to a new upsurge.

The meeting stressed: in connection with the realities of the different departments and areas, it is necessary to carry out investigation and study and formulate plans for invigorating the building of socialist spiritual civilization within 5 years, in preparation for the regional CPC committee's propaganda work forum to be held at year end.

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CSO: 4005/868

XIZANG: PARTY SCHOOL WORK CONFERENCE OPENS 11 JULY

HK141356 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The second regional conference on party school work opened in Lhasa on the morning of 11 July. Attending this conference are leading comrades of the regional party school and of the party schools of all prefectural and city CPC committees throughout the region, totaling some 80 people.

Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretaries Raidi and Dangzin, Regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department Director Li Weilun, and Regional CPC Committee Secretary General (Yang Houdi) attended the opening ceremony. Li Weilun, regional CPC Committee propaganda department director and regional party school CPC Committee secretary, delivered the opening speech.

The central topic for discussion of the second regional conference on party school work is to seriously study and understand the spirit of Document No. 24, 1985 of the central authorities and with further negating the cultural revolution, in eliminating leftist ideological influence, and in straightening out the ideological line as the guiding principle; to further straighten out the guiding ideology of party school work; and to unify thinking, define principles and tasks, review the new situation and new experiences since the first regional conference on party school work, and study how to run party schools at all levels of our region well in the light of Xizang's realities.

Raidi, regional CPC Committee deputy secretary and regional party school president, spoke at the opening ceremony. In dealing with the principle of education of the party schools of our region, he pointed out: It is necessary to implement the principle of laying equal stress on both--namely both in-service training for cadres and training for reserve cadres and cultural training and political theory training. He said: Over the past 3 years, this principle has played a very good part in guiding the work of the party school of the region and of the party schools of all prefectural and city CPC Committee. It has been welcomed by the students, particularly students of the Tibetan nationality.

We must work hard to ensure that cadres at all levels throughout our region can basically attain the cultural level of junior middle school and above by 1990.

In the problem of strengthening CPC Committees' leadership over party school work, Raidi pointed out: Since the first regional conference on party school work, CPC Committees have universally attached importance to strengthening leadership over party school work. However, in accordance with the requirements of the situation, importance has not been sufficiently attached and the work has not been grasped firmly enough. In the future, we must further strengthen it. CPC Committees at all levels must really include party school work on their agenda, at regular and irregular intervals, and study how to solve the problems.

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CS0: 4005/868

YUNNAN HOLDS POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK111428 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] This morning, at an ideological and political work conference held by the Provincial CPC Committee, Zhu Zhihui, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, stressed that it is necessary to strengthen and reform ideological and political work, and to vigorously promote overall reforms and the building of two civilizations. Comrade Zhu Zhihui said that since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has made great strides in building spiritual civilization and conducting ideological and political work, thus promoting and ensuring economic construction and reforms in the province. In the new period, the party's ideological, political, and organizational work must resolutely implement the guiding principle of serving the party's general goals and tasks and linking with economic construction and the reform of the economic structure. At present, we must focus our work on reform, pave the way for developing new productive forces, and mobilize the people of various nationalities in the province to take part in reform, vigorously develop commodity economy, and resolutely curb malpractices, so as to ensure the smooth progress of reform and the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to attain all targets for this year's production. We must fully understand the arduousness and complexity of reforms, and conscientiously strengthen ideological and political work in reforms. In addition, we must do our best to create a good environment for carrying out ideological and political work, resolutely carry out the "serving two" principle and "double hundred" policy, blaze new trails, and forge ahead.

Zhu Zhihui said that over the past few years, the province has gained and accumulated some good experiences in ideological and political work. The essential experience is that along with the shift of the focus of the party's work, cadres in our province have rid themselves of the long-standing influence of "treating class struggle as the key link," and have established the idea that ideological and political work must serve the party's general target and task, and must be carried out in close connection with the reality of economic construction and the reform of the economic structure. Future ideological and political work must be carried out along this road.

In his report Zhu Zhihui also made specific arrangements for the current ideological and political work. He said that four tasks must be grasped at present. 1) Continued efforts should be made to conduct wide and deep education in the current situation and policies. 2) Efforts should be made to strengthen education in party spirit centered on promoting improvement of party style. 3) Efforts should be made to strengthen education in ideals, discipline, and rule by law centered on promoting improvement of public order. 4) Efforts should be made to actively explore and study major problems in economic construction and reform, and to vigorously strengthen cadres education in basic marxist theory.

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CSO: 4005/868

IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK AT BEIJING UNIVERSITY DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Liu Wei [0491 5633]: "Beijing University Issues a 'Resolution on Enhancing Ideological and Political Work Among Students'"]

[Text] At the recently held eighth meeting of its party representatives, Beijing University passed a "Resolution" requiring that all work at the school always adhere to the correct political direction; uphold the four basic principles; oppose and resist the encroachment of capitalism, feudalism and other decadent ideologies; oppose and resist bourgeois liberalization while continuing to get rid of erroneous "leftist" ideology; make the school a major base for the training of high-quality specialists with ideals, morals, culture and discipline; and make the school both a base for the upholding and development of the ideology and theories of Marxism and a base for scientific research and academics under the guidance of Marxism.

This "Resolution" also requires better ideological and political work among students, which must suit new circumstances, tasks and objectives. Reform of the formulas and methods of ideological and political work must combine the fine traditions of continuing and developing the party's ideological and political work with new trails blazed under new historical conditions. The "Resolution" demands hard work on the following points:

1. Ideological and political work must insist primarily on persuasion and education and on a general policy of guiding students in the areas of ideology and understanding.
2. Better ideological and political education must be combined with specialized education.
3. Better ideological and political education must be combined with leading students to participate in social practice.
4. Better ideological and political education must be combined with strict school administration.
5. Better ideological and political education must be combined with concern for and improvement of students' academic environment and living conditions.

6. There must be scientific study of how to improve ideological and political education.

The construction of a powerful crack corps of ideological and political work cadres is the organizational guarantee of good ideological and political work at the school. Beijing University points out that just as it trains well-known professors and scholars, it values its training of a group of excellent specialists in ideological and political work and party and government administration. It is further raising the level of ideological and political work and establishing the authority of ideological and political work departments. In order to build a corps of ideological and political work cadres with a few full-time cadres as its backbone and with a combination of full-time and part-time students, the university has decided upon the following measures:

1. The system of ideological and political work among students must be perfected. Classes will appoint professors to be responsible for the classes' ideological and political work and for some of their management. These professors will be selected from the ranks of middle-aged and young faculty. A small number of excellent upperclassmen, upperclasswomen and graduate students may also be selected to serve in this capacity. Professors will be in charge of graduate school classes based on the latter's year or specialization and will be selected from the ranks of lecturers or professors with masters degrees. All faculty in charge of ideological and political work will spend part of their terms teaching. The school and all of its departments will set up leading groups for student work. The members of these groups will be selected from the ranks of graduates who are cadres (at the rank of secretary of the general Youth League branch for an academic department, at the rank of director of the Youth League Committee for the university or at a higher rank) with full-time personnel experience.

2. Besides continuing to select a group of comrades from the ranks of politically and professionally sound faculty to do full-time or part-time ideological and political work, some morally and academically sound undergraduate and graduate students will be selected to replenish the corps of political workers. Cadres doing political work full-time will undergo a work inspection for two or more years. All those judged excellent may--on the basis of their personal qualifications and work requirements--be recommended for doctoral and masters programs. They may also pursue a degree while on the job or be recommended for admission to classes in party and government administration. After training and advanced study, they will generally do both political and professional work.

3. The university must work hard to solve the political work cadres' problems in such areas as jobs, pay, etc. Based on their levels of Marxist theory and specialized knowledge, on their ability in ideological and political work and their practical contributions thereto and on the specific nature of their work, they will be appointed to appropriate teaching, research or administrative posts. The school will also give them the necessary financial subsidies. Faculty, graduate students, upperclassmen and upperclasswomen who do ideological and political work part-time must get a certain remuneration.

Their performance and results will be important bases for their possible promotion. Those who reject the jobs to which the organization assigns them or refuse to do ideological and political work among students cannot be promoted.

4. The quality of ideological and political workers must improve constantly. On the basis of each worker's circumstances, the university will draw up plans for on-the-job training or refresher courses for workers released from their regular duties. It will set up ideological and political education as a special field of study and enroll graduate students therein so as to train fairly high-level ideological and political work cadres.

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HEBEI CPC SECRETARY WRITES ON PARTY STYLE

Shijiazhuang GONGCHAN DANGYUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 3,
10 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535]]

[Text] To act in the spirit of the speeches delivered by Hu Yanbang, Zhao Ziyang, and other leading comrades of the Central Committee at the conference of cadres of the Central Committee organs and successfully rebuild party style, conscientious efforts to uncover and resolve the major issues affecting party style are required. This calls for resolute actions to arouse party members and cadres to uncover and tackle those issues. Every department must spend a specified amount of time to conduct "four investigations" from top to bottom.

1. Investigate Corrupt Practices. As directed by the circulars issued by the Central Committee administrative office and the State Council administrative office, the first step is to investigate and rectify all the corrupt practices now prevalent in six areas, namely, the purchase and replacement of imported automobiles; indiscriminate authorization of personnel to travel abroad; reckless spending of public funds for sight-seeing tours, lavish entertainments, and gifts; and acceptance of improper income and use of one's position and power to help children and relatives engage in lucrative business undertakings, so as to weed those bad practices which place personal and narrow group interests above the interests of the whole and abuse political authority for personal gain in derogation of commitments to serve the people. The bad practices named in the circulars of the two administrative offices have been found in varying degrees in the departments directly under the provincial authority. Since 1984, forty-one provincial departments and bureaus have purchased, replaced, or accepted as gifts a total 269 automobiles. Last year, the provincial departments above the county level spent over 39 million yuan to buy more than 1,100 automobiles. Although most of these automobiles were allocated by the state for needed replacements, some were bought for conspicuous consumption in violation of regulations, a manifestation of the car-buying spree. Our province (Hebei) has been pretty strict about authorizing personnel to travel abroad, but there are abuses. Some administrative cadres jostle with one another for opportunities to go abroad on the excuse of economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries, while others take detours to Hong Kong for a good time and buy foreign goods. Lavish wining and dining at the expense of the state were quite prevalent

some time ago. The second session of the third provincial party committee and the provincial conference on planning have voted to put an end to this practice, and Comrade Shu Guang even volunteered to publish the menu of his dinner parties. Even though the fad of wining and dining has waned, the leading comrades of some departments are still unconcerned and keep doing what they please.

2. Investigate Bureaucratic Practices. Each department should launch thorough investigations to see whether it is plagued by grave bureaucratic practices of irresponsibility to the people and dereliction of duty; whether it is loaded with "crippling paper work and meetings," failures to conduct in-depth investigations and analyses of realities, unguided rallies, empty talk and bragging, and muddling along in work; whether it is insensible, negligent, and "unashamed of criticisms, unconcerned with poor job performance and listless in tackling difficult tasks"; and whether it is known for its bureaucratic practices of delay, wrangling, inefficiency, and poor service attitude, "making it inaccessible to the public and expressing displeasure in meeting visitors and a reluctance to get things done." According to a report, a county comrade who went to a provincial department to get his itemized project approved was given "an ice-cold reception." He was told to find his own place to mimeograph the approved document and could not find a place or even a chair to read a document he wanted to examine.

3. Investigate Liberalism. Focus on uncovering those who disregard organizational discipline and "fail to enforce orders and prohibitions"; those who try to get along with everybody at the expense of principle, allowing bad practices to spread unchecked; those who do not conscientiously conduct criticisms and self-criticisms for fear of "getting fired" by criticizing their superiors, losing "votes" by criticizing their subordinates, or losing concerted support in job performance by criticizing their peers; and those who fabricate, fall for, and circulate hearsay or spread groundless rumors and slanders to harm a comrade. Political liberalism is really individualism. It is extremely harmful and must be resisted and rectified because it weakens party strength and affects and obstructs the implementation of the line, programs, and policies of the party.

4. Investigate Regard for Party Spirit. Find out whether the principles of justice, righteousness, and personal merit have been flouted in personnel appointments and administrative operations, whether favoritism and personal connections have overshadowed party spirit, whether "networks of connections" and factionalism were involved, and whether any attempts were made to exonerate anyone who made mistakes or to plead on behalf of criminal offenders. At the same time, abuse of authority for personal gain, grave bureaucratic practices, and political liberalism should be assessed against maximum party spirit in order to determine the degree of one's party spirit, one's commitment to serve the people, and the exemplary role one plays as a Communist Party member. Only by doing this will it be possible to distinguish right from wrong, to raise one's awareness, and to find satisfactory solutions to problems.

The "four investigations" should not be done behind closed doors by a few. They must follow the mass line to solicit the views of the masses. The leading cadres of a department should go to the masses, to the units under their leadership, and to the people they serve to solicit the views of the masses through discussion sessions, person-to-person talks, and house-to-house calls. They should have the resolve to look squarely at the problems confronting their units and themselves without hiding any shortcomings or finding excuses to justify any bad practices. They should honestly investigate themselves without implicating their superiors or subordinates. The leadership at each level should initiate voluntary investigations and rectifications of shortcomings by making one level lead the next. One who perpetrates bad practices after 1985 may be dealt with more leniently by his organization and his punishment may be reduced or remitted if he voluntarily investigates and rectifies the infractions and pays for the damage as required by regulations. One who refuses investigations and rectifications shall be more severely punished. Any violation of the "10 prohibitions" published by the provincial party committee shall be severely punished.

The general investigation and clarification of the problems should be combined with an in-depth analysis of selected typical cases and a discussion of specific topics. The discussion of a specific topic should focus on enhancing party spirit, strengthening discipline, raising efficiency, and improving work style. Strive to sort out and resolve the problems affecting each topic under discussion, distinguish the right and wrong relating thereto, and sum up the lessons to be drawn from the experience. The discussion of the topics by the leaders and by the masses of party members should be separate but coordinated for mutual enhancement. The amount of time for the discussion of each specific topic shall be scheduled by each department according to its actual condition. The provincial party committee will publish a number of typical cases for the party members and cadres as a form of vital education for all.

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SURVEY OF LIFE-STYLE IN TIANJIN REPORTED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Li Yuanpu [2621 0337 3184] and Yan Jingchang [7051 2533 2490]:
"A Civilized, Healthy, and Scientific Life-style is Forming; A Sample Survey
of Tianjin Residents' Life After Work"]

[Text] Recently, the Tianjin Statistical Bureau, together with Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences, Nankai University, organizations and the municipal party committee conducted a sample survey of 1,000 households in the city. The survey results are encouraging: a civilized, healthy, and scientific life-style is gradually forming.

The improvement of material life has provided the necessary conditions for the improvement of spiritual life. By the end of last year, the per capita annual income of Tianjin residents has reached 812 yuan, and with inflation taken into consideration, it represented a 80 percent increase over that of 1978. In the past 7 years, the percentage has increased by an average of 8.8 percent per year; but during the 20 years from 1957 to 1976, the residents' standard of consumption has increased only by an average of 1.8 percent per year. By the end of last year, each household has an average wealth of more than 2,700 yuan, nearly doubling that of 1980. Judging from the number of the so-called six big items owned, the rate of popularity was 83.2 percent for black-and white televisions, 84 percent for electric fans, and 52 percent, 42 percent and 15.8 percent for recorders, washing machines and cameras respectively; the percentages for color televisions and refrigerators are 16.6 and 9.3 respectively. Because of the increased use of household electrical appliances which lighten the burden of household chores, people may have more leisure time for better recreation and study.

The changes in the people's recreation and study manifest themselves mainly in the following ways:

First, cultural recreation has become the main activity in their leisure time; 71.7 percent of them watch television, 22.2 percent study culture, 14.5 percent help their children or brothers and sisters to study, 14.2 percent engage in sports, and 13.3 percent take part in social activities (the above is based on multi-calculation).

Second, their interests have become broader. According to the survey, the residents are very concerned about domestic and international affairs, they like culture and hope that there is guidance in their individual lives; therefore, more and more of them spend their leisure time in reading newspapers, listening to radio broadcasts and watching television. On the average, every person spend 25 minutes in reading newspapers and 1 hour 29 minutes in watching television. Their favorite television programs are movies, television dramas, news, songs and dances, life guidance, and introduction of foreign countries. The favorite topics in newspapers include democracy and the legal system, social information, international news, reforms, life guidance and literary works.

Third, there is a lot more social intercourse. The majority of them have close friends; on the average, each person has 4-5 friends, and 7 percent of the residents have more than 10 friends. Males and youths make more friends than females and old people respectively. Social intercourse between co-workers, fellow students and neighbors. As for its purpose, 86 percent of them are interested in exchanging ideas and sentiments. 82 percent in helping each other in times of need, 57 percent in study, and 47 percent mainly in recreational activities (the above is based on multi-calculation since one person may fill in two or three items at the same time; the same is true for future figures). Among them, youths become friends more for recreational purposes, middle-aged people more for mutual help in solving problems, and older people more for the exchange of ideas and sentiments. In choosing friends, people generally stress ideology, character and educational accomplishments. Ninety-two percent of them like to make friends with those who are willing to help others, and 50 percent with those who are understanding, knowledgeable and have original ideas. Although some unhealthy social tendencies have greatly influenced the healthy development of human relationships, yet, based on the survey, the people's standard for choosing friends is correct and most of their friendships are based on a common ideology and sentiment.

Fourth, most residents can handle correctly the interests of the country, family and the individual. As for their purposes in life, 66 percent of them consider it to be "giving one's all for the growth and prosperity of the motherland;" 64 percent to be "doing several things to serve the motherland and the people;" 43 percent to have "harmony in the family;" 78.5 percent to be "respect for the elders;" 65.5 percent to be "the raising of their children to be useful;" 65.3 percent to be "eating well and having good clothes;" 44.8 percent to be "seeing famous places and going abroad;" and 31.4 percent to be "becoming famous and establishing a family."

Fifth, a new concept of life is emerging. Its main contents are: (1) a concept of consumption based on the combination of reasonable enjoyment and living within one's means. Based on the survey, 87 percent of the people agree that "the more one works, the more one earns and the more one enjoys," and "one's expenditures should not exceed one's income," and reject that "one should become equal with others at a lower standard." This shows that people have begun to abandon the old life-style and want to have reasonable enjoyment based on working more, earning more and living within one's means. (2) A philosophy of life stressing hard work and advancement; 70.5 percent of the people agree that "success depends on hard work and fate is unreliable," and

this is 13 times more than those who believe in fate. They believe that they have to rely on their efforts to create a new life. (3) A time concept which stresses planning and efficiency; 13.5 percent of the people agree that "their leisure time should be used in a planned way;" 50.4 percent disagree with doing things without planning and 61 percent believe that those who are inefficient in their work are "unforgivable." (4) A concept of innovative self-determination; 68.3 percent of the people agree the ideal of "creating a special individual life-style based on the scientific civilization," and this is 9 times more than those opposing the idea; 75 percent oppose imitating others mechanically, and this is 12 times more than those supporting the idea. This indicates that an innovative concept of self-determination and independence is forming among the majority of the people.

At present, there are also some problems in the residents' life-style which need our close attention. These are shown mainly in the following aspects:

--There is imbalance in the development of the residents' consumption. Many people have experienced inconvenience in housing, study, recreation, meals, making clothes, going out, baby-sitting, and medical relief, thereby, causing many difficulties. This reduces their leisure time and aggravates their burdens.

--Certain aspects of human relationships have vulgarized. According to the survey, many people believe that at present, "doing things and the solving of problems depend on relationships and people you know," Judging from the attitudes adopted by the people in trying to get things done, some of them consider gifts or invitations to meals are necessary. Also, 7.8 percent of the people want remuneration for helping others in solving problems in their work, study or lives.

--Based on the content of leisure time activities, 25.1 percent of the people often participate in various kinds of spare-time study, research work and technical reforms. Among this group, as much as 27.6 percent are youths. Young workers spend 1 hour and 25 minute everyday listening to music, most of which are songs from Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The concept of leisure time can indicate the cultural quality and the living standard of a race. From the above analysis, it can be seen that it is not easy to establish firmly a new life-style and we still face many problems which urgently need to be solved. Only through the strengthening of cultural construction can we do well in the fundamental construction of a socialist spiritual civilization.

12380/12951
CSO: 4005/788

BRIEFS

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BEIJING--Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA)--Nine-year compulsory education should have been popularized in most parts of Beijing by 1987, three years ahead of the deadline set by the state for the entire nation. A local decree to this effect was passed by Beijing's People's Congress Standing Committee Tuesday in response to China's Draft Law on Compulsory Education. According to the draft law, relatively developed areas such as Beijing should have popularized nine-year education by 1990. The deadline set for underdeveloped areas is 1990. [sentence as received] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW] /6091

CSO: 4000/316

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE HARBIN PARTY STYLE REPORTED

Five Basic Standards Proposed

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] At a membership meeting for rectification of cadre Party style in organizations directly subordinate to the Harbin municipal Party committee secretary Comrade Li Genshen [2621 2704 3234] pointed out that this year organizations directly subordinate to the city all need to energetically bring about a fundamental improvement in Party style, attain the five standards and act as examples for the entire city.

1. Leading groups can closely integrate with reality, build new projects to work on, creatively implement Party line and policy, maintain ideological and political unanimity with the Party Central Committee, form a strong and solid leadership core, and also maintain strict discipline and have an exemplary effect.
2. A Party-style responsibility system will be implemented. We have already been able to complete the phase of getting the whole Party to grasp Party style. Incorrect styles have been discarded. Reports of local units and systems attesting to instances of power used for personal gain, seriously bureaucratic behavior and activities in violation of law and discipline have been redressed. Also, the discovery that one can take the initiative and draw inferences for other future cases has educated the cadres and the masses.
3. Party members have enhanced the Party spirit and can play an exemplary vanguard role. Party organizations have given full play to their role as fighting bastions, and Party ideological and political work has indeed undergone a marked strengthening.
4. By vigorously organizing activities and carrying out the democratic centralist system, Party members and particularly leading cadres of the Party have earnestly engaged in criticism and self-criticism, consciously aware of accepting the supervision of the Party organizations and the masses and have already institutionalized it.
5. By persistently paying special attention to the two cultural constructions, the cadres and masses have developed a marked change in their mental outlook. Reforms and constructions have indeed made new progress.

3 Point Law Agreement

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] At the cadre meeting for Harbin organizations, municipal Party committee secretary Li Genshen, representing the municipal Party committee, announced that the "3 Point Law Agreement" requires strict compliance from all cadres in Party and government organizations throughout the city, and especially from leading cadres of all levels.

The "3 Point Law Agreement" is:

1. When going to lower level or grassroot units to conduct business, it is not permitted to eat and drink extravagantly. If in true need of a meal, a common set meal may be purchased with cash or food coupons in the dining hall. No alcoholic beverages shall be partaken of.
2. It is not permitted to use power or office for personal gain, nor bend the law for the benefit of friends or relatives in any fashion. It is not permitted to use powers of authority to make all manner of "trades" or "applying pressure", for purposes of extortion and blackmail. It is not permitted to demand or accept gifts of money and things under any name from the lower levels and masses.
3. It is not permitted to rely on the convenience of authority or job position for purposes of obtaining employment for relatives, school matriculation, work arrangements, Party entrance, transfers and wages nor for purposes of violating the system and regulations and creating special exceptions. In such cases as housing and vehicle use, action must be in strict conformity with the stipulated standards provided by the higher authorities.

Violators of the "3 Point Law Agreement" will be dealt with strictly in accordance with the pertinent regulations.

Comrade Li Genshen also announced that the municipal Party committee has set up three public phones in the office of the leading group for improvement of Party style and the city message call-in office. This will allow for direct receipt of criticisms, opinions, revelations and proposals about the Party style in Harbin Party and governmental organizations from Communist Party members and the masses throughout the city.

13072/5915
CSO: 4005/720

EDITORIAL ON CONCLUSION OF JILIN CPPCC SESSION

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Raising the Work of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to New Heights; Warm Congratulations on the Satisfactory Conclusion of the 4th Session of the 5th Provincial CPPCC"]

[Text] The provincial CPPCC lasted 8 days and has concluded. Due to the concerted efforts and energetic work of conference committee members and all work personnel, the conference smoothly completed all items on the agenda. The conference was very satisfying and successful. We extend our warmest congratulations!

In the past year, the provincial CPPCC has, through ways and channels such as observation and inspection, proposal management, investigation on special subjects, consultative services and the holding of experience exchange meetings, actively carried out consultative discussions and exhaustive advice offerings and has provided many valuable opinions and proposals and put forth great work efforts regarding our province's two great cultural issues and especially with regards to rectifying the party mood and social atmosphere, and the work done in economic system reform, education, science and technology and sanitation. The CPPCC has also actively organized sessions for conference members to study Marxist theory and Party policy, promoted self-education, and has further aroused the enthusiasm in conference members and various personalities to serve the four modernizations. The collection of literary and historical materials, their compilation, publication and distribution work, and the linking up of conference members with various contacts at home and abroad have also been further strengthened. All of this vividly makes clear that the CPPCC is an important political force that plays an irreplaceably crucial role in the political life of our province and the establishment of the four modernizations. The tireless work of the CPPCC has received the complete approval of the Party and the government, and has garnered the support and praise of the masses.

This year is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and it is a year following one which saw our province suffer severe natural calamities and a good deal of difficulty. It is also a year of crucial importance in the laying of a solid foundation for the vigorous development of Jilin. The mission confronting us is at once glorious and formidable. These new circumstances have put forth even higher requirements for the work of the CPPCC hereafter. The Provincial

Party Committee and the masses of all races province-wide place their hopes on the CPPCC, and have faith that the CPPCC will have an even greater effect and will make even greater contributions to the great undertaking of vigorously promoting Jilin.

We hope that all of the various CPPCC organizations throughout the province will firmly grasp this correct orientation serving the establishment of the four modernizations. Under the guidance of the spirit of the National Party Congress and the Provincial Party Committee work conference, our province is flourishing in its economic system reform and various socialist modernization undertakings, with the cities leading the way. The target is clear. Effectuating this target is the joint mission of the masses throughout the province and lies at the heart of the CPPCC work. It will require that the CPPCC carry with it the new substance when conducting political consultations and democratic supervisory functions. There must be close coordination with the Party's central task, and work begun that closely revolves around the widespread, vital concerns of the masses; this must be based upon resolving actual problems, resolute implementation, and a result orientation.

In their work, CPPCC organizations at all levels also must gradually solve the problem of how to bring forth the effect of the functions as a whole, and take the work in the service of the four modernizations even farther. At present there are already over 60 CPPCC organizations of various levels province-wide, and the conference members total over 8,000. Adding on the even more numerous personalities of various circles with whom the members have contact, the CPPCC is a contingent of considerable size. Among these people, there are leading cadre with many years of experience in Party and government work, specialized scholars of every field and discipline, and advanced exemplary personages of various types all going to make up a "comprehensive storehouse of talent." How to give play to the complete superiority of wisdom and talent stored up in this talent storehouse, how to give it leadership, organization, and administrative stratification so that it serves the four modernization construction in our province, is the new task of CPPCC organizations at all levels in the exercise of their functions and the building of themselves. We also hope that from now on CPPCC work can see things from the angle of the strategic goals of our province's economic construction and social development, and can do more research on new situations and put forth some new opinions of broad import.

The CPPCC advises and aides the Party committee. Party committees of all levels must give play to the complete functions of the "comprehensive storehouse of talent" when building a heightened socialist democracy, consolidate and develop the high starting point of the patriotic united front, fully recognize the importance of CPPCC organizations and earnestly strengthen and improve the leadership in CPPCC work. Party committees of all levels must place CPPCC work on the Party agenda, provide great support for CPPCC activities, create convenient conditions for the launching of CPPCC work and help resolve specific difficulties in the areas of manpower, finances and material resources. There must be an appeal and urging of the Communist Party members within the CPPCC committees to play exemplary roles. We believe that the CPPCC work in our province, under the leadership of the provincial Party committee, with the support of the people throughout the province, and through the joint struggle of CPPCC organizations of all levels throughout the province, will definitely be able to rise to new levels and achieve new heights.

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LIAONING CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

SK210456 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The 21st Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress successfully concluded on the afternoon of 20 July. The meeting in that afternoon was presided over by Wang Guangzhong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Li Changchun, acting governor of the province, attended the meeting as an observer and delivered a speech.

The meeting approved the regulations concerning the management over cultural markets and the provisions on protecting the duties exercised by lawyers in line with the law. The meeting also approved the provincial measures to implement the PRC's law on protecting the cultural relics, and resolution on enhancing the work of nationalities' affairs, and some personnel changes.

The meeting presented the letters of appointment to the new personnel appointed by the 20th Standing Committee meeting, including Ji Zhong, chairman of the provincial science and technology commission; Gao Chenghe, director of the provincial financial department; and Wang Dajun, director of the provincial township-and-town-run enterprise administrative bureau.

In his speech, Wang Guangzhong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, stressed that a good job should be done in conducting the work of preventing floods.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Xie Huangtian, Zhang Tiejun, Lou Erakang, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Cui Ronghan; and 45 members of the Standing Committee.

Attending the meeting as observers were Zuo Kun, vice governor of the province; Zhang Huanwan, president of the provincial higher people's court; Hu Qicheng, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades from the departments concerned under the provincial People's Government and from the People's Congress Standing Committee of various cities.

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CSO: 4005/895

GANSU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA WORK

HK030521 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Propaganda work in the new period should make good preparations for the current and further reforms ideologically, theoretically, and regarding public opinion. The new period is new in that we are developing socialist commodity economy. Our ideological and political work must focus on developing the socialist commodity economy. The building of spiritual civilization must pave the way for new productive forces. The above was the central topic of the provincial propaganda work conference concluded on the afternoon of 2 June.

The provincial propaganda work conference began on 28 May and lasted 6 days. Some 160 persons, including propaganda department directors from CPC committees of all prefectures, counties, higher learning institutions, and large factories, mines, and enterprises; and responsible comrades from units under provincial propaganda and educational departments attended.

The participants earnestly studied and discussed the decision made by the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee on strengthening ideological and political work and the relevant spirit. They unanimously agreed that the situation on the province's propaganda front is good. The excellent situation on the economic and political fronts is closely related to the work on the propaganda front. At present, the central task on the propaganda front is to serve the four modernizations and reforms. While much publicity should be given to economic reform, we must also give publicity to political and cultural reforms. In rural areas, propaganda work should focus on the basic task of leading the masses to get rid of poverty and become prosperous, so that the people of the whole province can work together with one heart, forge ahead courageously, and attain our strategic targets for socialist construction step by step.

At the conference, (Song Jinchun), standing committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial CPC committee, and provincial Vice Governor Liu Shu delivered reports on propaganda, cultural, and education work in the province.

At the conclusion of the conference, provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Hou Zongbin delivered an important speech. At the end of this year or the beginning of next year, an examination will be conducted on how party committees at all levels implement the decision of the provincial CPC committee so as to commend the advanced and exchange experience in this respect.

NINGXIA'S HAO TONGZAO ON CADRE POLICIES

HK160245 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 1

[Report: "Hao Tingzao at Regional Meeting on Implementing Cadre Policies Stresses that the Task of Implementing Policies Must Be Fulfilled on Time in Accordance with Central Demands"]

[Excerpts] On 19 and 20 June, organization departments under the Regional CPC Committee held a regional meeting on implementing cadre policies, at the Helan Shan Hotel.

Present at the meeting were responsible persons of organization departments under the prefectural, city, and county (district) party committees; responsible persons of personnel (cadres) sections of the offices and bureaus of organs directly under the regional authorities; and responsible persons of organization departments under party committees at institutions of higher learning, large enterprises, and mines. At the meeting, the spirit of the national forum held by the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department in March this year on implementing cadre policies, was conveyed and studied; the implementation of "Suggestions on Distributing Withheld Wages and Handling Problems Left Over by History After Redressing Cases in Which People Were Wrong, Misjudged, or Framed During the Cultural Revolution," which was issued by the regional CPC Committee's organization department and circulated by its office, was discussed; and reports on how various localities and units have been implementing cadre policies were heard. After studying and discussing various problems, the comrades attending the meeting were able to understand the spirit of the policies and their future tasks clearly, and they felt an urgent need to basically fulfill the task of implementing cadre policies before the 13th CPC National Congress.

Hao Tongzao, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. In his speech, he emphatically discussed three problems, suggesting that we should properly implement cadre policies from start to finish without leaving anything undone, that we should adhere to various principles and do things in accordance with various policies and that we should strengthen leadership and define responsibilities at each level. He stressed that the task of implementing cadre policies must be fulfilled on time in accordance with central demands.

Commenting on the first problem, Hao Tingzao said: In recent years, party organizations and leaders at various levels in the autonomous region have paid special attention to implementing various policies and they have done much work with remarkable success. In particular, by redressing many cases in which people have been wronged, misjudged, or framed, they have solved many long-standing problems. By helping an individual, one can win over many. This is crystal clear. The present excellent situation, which is characterized by stability and unity, is mainly a result of efforts devoted to implementing various policies. However, as far as the region is concerned, the task of implementing various policies has not yet been completely fulfilled. There is still something to be done. In addition, some problems left over by history and some loopholes have yet to be solved and plugged. Although there are not many such problems, we cannot afford to slacken our efforts or to dismiss them as unimportant because they are difficult policy problems that cannot be solved without great efforts. The central authorities require us to basically fulfill the task of implementing various policies before the 13th CPC National Congress. We do not have much time left. We must continue to pay close attention to this task and, in accordance with central demands, fulfill it on time without leaving anything undone. This is a strategic task whose fulfillment is very important to our political reputation. If we cannot completely fulfill it before the whole country fulfills it, we will be a drag on the whole country.

Commenting on the second problem, Hao Tingzao said: Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and particularly in recent years, the central authorities have been very serious about the implementation of various policies. In the spirit of the instructions issued by the central authorities, the Regional CPC Committee has formulated a whole series of specific policies. This year, we have ordered relevant departments to draft documents on specific policy issues. With the approval of the Regional CPC Committee, a few of these documents have been distributed to various departments for implementation. Others will be discussed at this meeting and successively distributed. Now, the attitudes of the CPC Central Committee and the Regional CPC Committee, and what the policies cover, should be very clear to all. The next step is to implement these policies and to act in accordance with them. The implementation of various policies is something desirable. By implementing these policies, we can give expression to the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, in addition to alleviating some people's political and spiritual agonies. By implementing various policies, we can further consolidate the excellent political situation characterized by stability and unity, and fully arouse the people's enthusiasm for playing a part in socialist modernization. The party's prestige and the people's immediate interests can be affected by the successful, or unsuccessful, fulfillment of this task.

Commenting on the third problem, Hao Tingzao said: To strengthen leadership is to pay close attention to ideological problems and to provide an organizational guarantee. In order to define responsibilities at each level, it is necessary to have a sense of responsibility and to establish the system of responsibilities for the fulfillment of various targets. In conclusion, in implementing policies, we should have the courage to lead and be good at

leading. According to our experiences over the past few years, in order to make the implementation of various policies a success: First, the leaders should pay close attention; second, it is necessary to unremittently eliminate "leftist" influences; third, it is necessary to have a competent and energetic cadre contingent; fourth, it is necessary to seek truth from facts; and fifth, it is necessary to establish a responsibility system. In the future, we can let the relevant departments be responsible for implementing cadre policies. Organization and personnel departments should be responsible for implementing the policies regarding intellectuals and cadres; united front departments should be responsible for the formation of a united front among various nationalities and for implementing policies concerning the handling of confiscation cases which took place during the "Cultural Revolution;" political and judicial departments should be responsible for reviewing cases connected with political or judicial affairs; and urban and rural construction offices should be responsible for implementing urban housing policies. The prefectural, city, and county policy implementation offices should be strengthened. In handling various cases, various policies for each individual involved must be implemented. Comrades responsible for implementing policies should handle cases assigned to them with a sense of responsibility from start to finish, and fulfill their tasks within the stated time. In implementing policies, it is also necessary to carry out reforms and to discard the past practice of not distinguishing between good and poor performance. Policy implementation offices should appraise the performance of each comrade and make this a criterion for selecting party members, promoting cadres, and meting out rewards and punishments. The key to implementing policies is to put them into practice. It is necessary to do more and talk less. It is necessary to formulate plans, to handle each case and each person separately, and to solve problems individually. When this meeting is over, more people will write to us or visit us. We should do this work earnestly and properly. All localities should devote further efforts to handling visits and letters. We must handle letters and receive visitors earnestly. Visitors' reasonable requests should be properly dealt with in accordance with the policies and without delay. Do not waste the visitors' time or affect production by making them come and go many times. In the event that some problems cannot be immediately solved or that people ask for too much, it is necessary to do some ideological and political work in accordance with the policies and to state our reasons clearly, but not to oversimplify things or to be rude. It is necessary to believe that the people are reasonable and that they will listen to the party and the government so long as we do our work well. It is necessary to pay close attention to new problems and new situations while implementing policies. Ningxia is an autonomous region of the Hui nationality. We have our special problems. In implementing policies, it is necessary to base ourselves on Ningxia's actual circumstances. We must not avoid our special problems. We should try to solve them if they can be solved, and ask for instructions if necessary in order to implement various policies in a down-to-earth manner.

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CSO: 4005/868

XINJIANG PARTY RECTIFICATION MOVES FORWARD

Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by He Ruilan [0149 3843 5695] from Urumqi: "The First Group of Party Rectification Units in the Second Period of Party Rectification Has Improved Party Work Style by Strengthening the Teaching of Party Spirit, Ideals and Discipline and by Checking New Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] Centering closely around the four tasks of party rectification, Xinjiang's first group of party rectification units in the second period of party rectification has made a breakthrough in teaching party spirit, ideals and discipline and by checking new unhealthy tendencies. It has comprehensively inspected, sorted out and corrected problems in such areas as guiding ideology in party work, leadership style, party work style and discipline, reform and economic development. In the process it has obtained rather remarkable results.

According to the CPC Central Committee's unified plan, this group of Xinjiang's party rectification units began its work--unit after unit--from November 1984 to April 1985 and finished in the same order from the end of last year to the beginning of this year. A total of 1,485 enterprises, scientific research units and cultural units at the prefectural and county levels (or their equivalents), along with more than 184,000 party members, participated in this group of party rectification units.

This group of party rectification units both drew lessons from the successful experiences of the first period of party rectification and, in accordance with the new circumstances and problems faced during the second period, has further strengthened the leadership of party rectification, replenished and perfected the party rectification organizations and in practice tried to find things out. In sum, it has created some new experiences. In particular, it has made a breakthrough in teaching party spirit, ideals and discipline and in checking new unhealthy tendencies. It has strengthened the party members' concept of party spirit, improved their quality of political thought and brought about a remarkable turn for the better in party work style and leadership style. In accordance with the spirit of relevant documents from the Central Committee, the State Council and the Autonomous Regional Party Committee, every locality and every unit has checked all of its own new unhealthy tendencies and investigated and settled a number of major cases. Throughout Xinjiang, 125

companies run by party and government organizations and cadres at the county level or higher have closed or changed management. Of the 818 party and government cadres in enterprises still in business, 764 have been cashiered under the relevant regulations; 1 of them has been dealt with administratively while the others' cases are still being sorted out. Xinjiang has discovered evasion of a region-wide total of 42.99 million yuan in state taxes and has since paid 21.76 million yuan in taxes to the state. Violations of financial and economic discipline--like retention of profit, establishment of small exchequers for personal use and false reports of costs--cost Xinjiang 46.38 million yuan, of which it has recovered 20.89 million. Violations of price policy in the form of arbitrary price hikes amounted to 4.6 million yuan, of which Xinjiang has confiscated 3.17 million. The new unhealthy tendencies explicitly prohibited by the Central Committee have essentially been checked.

During the second period of party rectification, Xinjiang's campaign to purge the "three types of people" has made fresh progress: the organization has been purified and the leading groups strengthened. When compared to the groups after organizational reform, the members of the 13 prefectural, autonomous prefectural and city party and government leading groups recently readjusted by the Autonomous Regional Party Committee differ in terms of age, education and professional competence. Hence there is relatively great improvement as far as the cadres' "four modernizations" are concerned. In light of party rectification, every prefecture, autonomous prefecture and city has--step by step and in a planned way--further readjusted the leading groups at the county, divisional, township and sectional levels. After readjustment the groups meet the requirements of the cadres' "four modernizations" in age and knowledge. Those localities still engaged in party rectification have strengthened their third echelons.

In order to prevent party rectification from becoming a mere formality, the Autonomous Regional Party Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group and its counterparts set up by prefectural, autonomous prefectural and city party committees are taking great care to check before accepting. The Autonomous Regional Party Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group has dispatched its members and groups of inspectors to the prefectures and autonomous prefectures to check up on things. In this way, the small number of party rectification units whose work was substandard have been given makeup lessons.

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CSO: 4005/754

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGXI PLA PILOTS SUCCESSFULLY FULFILL TASKS

HK220645 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Over the past few years, pilots of the PLA Air Force stationed in the region, with the blue sky as an arena in which to satisfy their ideals, have successfully fulfilled tasks of receiving war preparations training, performing duties, conducting scientific research, combating natural disasters, and providing relief. About 87 percent of the pilots have won 2d and 3d class merit citations; 20 percent of them have been set up as pacesetters by higher authorities; and 90 percent of them have been awarded the titles of special-grade pilot or pilot of grades 1, 2, or 3.

Air Force pilots have special posts and bear important responsibilities. The leading organs of the PLA Air Force stationed in the region have conducted education for pilots in communist ideals in various ways. As a result, the pilots have strengthened their belief in communism and established the noble idea of loving the party, the motherland, and the people.

(Wang Yuping), a flight squadron commander of an Air Force unit, treats flying as a sacred cause and as his life, achieving marked results. He has twice won 2d class merit citations and was awarded the title of advanced individual for 7 years in succession. He was set up by the Air Force as a squadron commander pacesetter.

(An Jinchang), a pilot cadre, treats arduous scientific research tasks as the best opportunity to satisfy his great ideals. He has twice fulfilled the tasks and has been commended by higher authorities. He won a 2d class merit citation, was promoted ahead of schedule, and was awarded the title of special-grade pilot.

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CSO: 4005/881

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI ARMED POLICE IMPROVE PARTY WORKSTYLE

OW270353 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] While reviewing the work of party rectification, the provincial armed police units have upheld the principle of the higher echelon setting a good example for and guiding the work of the next lower echelon. Consequently, party workstyle has improved and party discipline has been enforced.

In the first half of this year, the party committees and discipline inspection committees of the province's armed police units earnestly investigated violations of discipline and severely punished party cadres and policemen guilty of violating law and discipline, embezzlement, reselling goods at a profit, and abusing power for personal gains, thus improving the party workstyle among the units.

While reviewing the work of party rectification, the leadership of the armed police units set strict demands on itself. It took the lead in not entertaining others or being entertained, in not giving dinner parties for meeting participants, and in not distributing gifts. Total reception expenditures for the units' organizations in the first 5 months of this year dropped 88 percent from the corresponding 1985 figure. Improvement in party workstyle has resulted in a higher sense among the leadership to serve the grass roots. This year the leadership of the units has taken the lead in carrying out investigations and guiding work in grass-roots units. The various departments have [words indistinct] service. The number of documents issued by the various organizations in the first half of this year was about half of that of the corresponding period in 1985.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE HELD 22-25 JUL

OW280830 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Thanks to effective political work in grass-roots units, efficient supervision over police conduct, and wide-ranging emulation campaigns to become exemplary and civilized units, Jiangxi public security organs at all levels have ensured and promoted their work in every field.

During the past year and longer, 94 public security units in Jiangxi have been cited for first, second, or third class meritorious service; 265 police cadres have been cited for first, second, or third class individual meritorious service; and 11 police cadres have been evaluated as provincial model workers.

From 22 through 25 July, the Jiangxi Provincial Police Department sponsored a provincial conference in Nanchang to discuss political work at basic-level police units. Wang Zhaorong, member of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of its Judicial Affairs Commission, addressed the meeting.

According to the conference, the political work of basic-level public security units in Jiangxi during the 1986-87 period will primarily be this: Surrounding the central tasks of promoting spiritual construction and improving party and police conduct, continue to exercise efficient supervision over the police force, resolutely combat any misconduct in the police force, firmly establish the concept that the people's public security organs must serve the people, and establish or improve various supervisory and educational systems, so as to ensure the accomplishment of public security organs' central projects.

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CSO: 4005/881

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE FORCE HOLDS MEETING

Meeting Opens 21 July

HK230715 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] At the first meeting of the Xizang People's Armed Police Zongdui on exchanging experience in administrative management which was held on 21 July, Gyanincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, said that it is necessary to further implement the policy of administering the armed police force rigorously so that the cadres and soldiers of the armed police force can increase their ability to resist corruption and protect themselves from mental pollution, cultivate a rigorous style and a high degree of sense of organization and discipline, and truly build the armed police force into one feared by criminals and loved by the masses.

The participants at the meeting will earnestly study a series of important instructions given by leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and the Chinese People's Armed Police Force on strengthening administrative work of the armed police force, exchange experiences in administrative management of the regional armed police force since its establishment, and seriously study measures and methods for opening up a new situation in administration and education of the armed police force.

Gyanincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee; (Gao Changjing), deputy commander of the Xizang Military District; and responsible comrades of the regional political and legal system and Lhasa City attended the meeting.

Comrade (Li Jiarui), chief of the Xizang armed police general detachment, delivered an opening speech. Comrade Gyanincain Norbu spoke at the opening ceremony.

(Gao Changjing), deputy commander of the Xizang Military District, also spoke at the meeting.

Concludes 26 July

HK291000 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The first meeting of the Xizang armed police on exchanging experiences in administrative work concluded in Lhasa on 26 July. Regional party and government responsible comrades Wu Jinghua, Gyanincain Norbu, Zhang Shangming, and Gyamco, and Xizang Military District Commander Zhang Fengjiao attended the closing ceremony.

At the closing ceremony, (Chen Huaquan), deputy political commissar of the Xizang Armed Police Force, read a citation. (Wang Chongliang), political commissar of the Xizang Armed Police Force, delivered a closing speech.

At the closing meeting Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC committee, hoped that the commended comrades would start from zero, guard against arrogance and rashness, and continue to play their exemplary and leading role in building a united, prosperous, and civilized new Xizang.

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CSO: 4005/881

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU MILITARY REGION CONFERS TITLES ON PLA BORDER UNITS

HK291017 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Chengdu Military Region Commander Fu Quanyou and Political Commissar Wan Haifeng recently issued an order conferring honorable titles on meritorious units and individuals of the Yunnan border defense PLA units in the defensive war against Vietnam.

The order says: The commanders and fighters of the border defense PLA units stationed in Yunnan are loyal to the party, our motherland, and the people in the course of defending our motherland and in the defensive war against Vietnam, and have carried forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism and made active contributions toward defending and building the border areas. Despite the Vietnamese Army's frequent harassment, terrible natural conditions, difficulties, and hardships, they have united as one, closely coordinated with one another, stood fast at their posts at the border defense frontline, repulsed the enemy's attacks and harassment on many occasions, severely punctured the arrogance of the Vietnamese Army, victoriously accomplished the defensive combat tasks assigned them by their upper levels, defended the dignity of our motherland, safeguarded the security of the border areas, and displayed the power of our state and Army.

With a view to commending their heroic deeds of defending the border areas and our country, the Chengdu Military Region has decided to confer the honorable title of "Heroic Platoon Standing Fast at the Position" on the 3d Platoon, 11th Company of a certain border defense PLA unit; the honorable title of "Crack Artillery Squad" on the 1st Squad, 2d Company of the artillery battalion of a certain border defense PLA unit; the honorable title of "Heroic Instructor Stationed in the Border Area" on (Wang Xuewen), an instructor in the 6th Company of a certain border defense PLA unit; and the honorable title of combat hero on (Mao Yuliang), a platoon commander in the 8th Company of a certain border defense PLA unit.

The order calls on all commanders and fighters of the PLA units to learn from the heroes and to make new contributions toward speeding up the building of a modernized and regularized revolutionary army and toward supporting and defending the four modernizations of our great motherland.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MILITIA EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE COMMENDED--Since its founding, the militia equipment warehouse under the provincial military district has made outstanding achievements in professional work, administrative management, ideological and political work, and army-civilian joint drive for civility. The militia equipment warehouse was commended as an advanced militia equipment warehouse by the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department, at the national commendation rally. On the afternoon of 17 July, the provincial government and the provincial military district held an awarding meeting. (Li Zhi), director of the political department of the provincial military district, read the letter of commendation issued by the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department. Gao Wen, vice governor of the province; Chen Xingyin, commander of the provincial military district; and Yu Zonghuan, political commissar of the provincial military district, conferred silk banners and awards on representatives of the militia equipment warehouse of the provincial military district. (Zhou Zaikang), deputy commander of the provincial military district, presided over the meeting. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 Jul 86 SK] /6091

CHANGCHUN BRIGADE LEGAL HELP--Shenyang, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--A certain anti-aircraft artillery brigade stationed in Changchun under the Shenyang Military Region joined units concerned in efforts to disseminate legal knowledge. An official of the Ministry of Justice lauded efforts by the military and the localities, and appealed for more efforts in this regard. Since last March, the cadres and fighters of the brigade have provided answers to people in various localities on more than 430 legal issues. The local governments and the people have come to call them "the legal consultants in military uniform." [By reporter Huang Mingsong, Correspondent Guo Chunying] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 18 Jul 86 OW] /6091

MILITIA TRAINING MEETING--An experience-exchange meeting, sponsored by the Nanjing Military Region for pilot units undergoing reform of militia organization and training, began this afternoon in Jiaxing City. The meeting will hear reports on ways to strengthen reserve armed forces and improve the militia reserve service under the new situation while the Army is undergoing structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization; review and

exchange experience from the various provinces, prefectures, and counties; draw up a plan for readjusting and reforming militia organization and training; study ways to run militia successfully around the task of economic construction, and mobilize the militia to contribute more to the two civilizations. Leadership from provincial military districts, garrisons, subdistricts, and reserve divisions, as well as the armed forces departments of the Shanghai Railway Bureau--more than 90 persons in all--attended the meeting. Shen Zulun, vice governor of Zhejiang Province; Li Qing, commander of the provincial military district; and Political Commissar Liu Xinzeng attended the meeting. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 24 Jul 86 OW] /6091

SICHUAN ESTABLISHES SUINING MSD--A gathering was held in Suining City this morning to mark the establishment of the Suining Military Subdistrict. (Chen Tailong), deputy director of the Mobilization Department of Chengdu Military Region, read out the region's order on the establishment of the military subdistrict. Vice Governor Gu Jinchi extended greetings on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government, and made a speech. Sichuan Military District Political Commissar Gao Shuchun and Chief of Staff Ren Yinglai led comrades of departments concerned in the organs to provide guidance. Gao Shuchun stressed that, after its establishment, the military subdistrict must obey and respect the leadership of the local CPC committee, act as the general staff and helping hand of the city CPC committee, and get a good grasp of militia and reserve service work. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 25 Jul 86 HK] /6091

HARBIN MEETING ON REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION--On the morning of 28 July, the provincial military district held a report meeting on revolutionary tradition at the soldiers' club. Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission and veteran fighter of the Anti-Japanese Joint Army, was invited to attend the meeting. In accordance with their own experiences, Chen Lei and (Peng Shaoxian), retired cadre from the provincial military district and veteran Red Army man, made reports on revolutionary tradition at the meeting. Shao Zhao, commander of the provincial military district, presided over and spoke at the meeting. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /6091

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BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BROADCAST URGES FOCUS ON ACTIVE ROLE OF ARMY

OW021223 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1214 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The glorious and heroic army built by our party has all along served the cause of the revolution and the people faithfully.

Our heroic commanders and fighters have not only always been invincible in fighting numerous enemies at home and from abroad, but have also carried out propaganda work and promoted land reform among the masses and established local political power in the liberated areas.

After liberation, the broad masses of commanders and fighters plunged into production and construction work and played an active role in various political movements. At that time, top leaders of our army, such as Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi, and Huang Kecheng filled positions in the highest party and government organs. They were always bold in expressing their opinions about major domestic and international issues and firm in opposing rightist and leftist tendencies. They thus safeguarded the party's general line and the interests of our state and people.

During the 10 years of turmoil, our army was the only one that truly resisted the outrages of the Red Guards and rebels. At that time, many army leaders in various parts of the country ordered the PLA units to stop the acts of beating, smashing, and looting in the Cultural Revolution, thereby protecting the property of the state and people and saving the lives of many party and government cadres. Without such resolute action by army leaders and the commanders and fighters, the effect of the 10 years of turmoil would have been much more disastrous, and tens of thousands of cadres, including many central leaders, might have lost their lives. As you recall, in October 1976 our commanders and fighters, in compliance with the instructions of army leaders and some central leading comrades, launched a deadly strike at the Gang of Four and their lackeys at the central level and in various localities, smashing them at one blow. Without doubt, if our army had not taken that resolute action to smash the Gang of Four at one blow, the fate of our country and people would have been dreadful to contemplate.

Having inherited our army's glorious revolutionary tradition, our PLA leaders as well as the cadres with party members in the armed forces today are still faithfully serving the people and safeguarding the socialist cause. Recently they have been concerned about the harmful effects of the reform and open

policy and feel great anxiety about the baneful influence on the socialist cause produced by unhealthy trends throughout the nation. Our army comrades demand that certain erroneous reform policies be corrected as early as possible, but their opinions have not received the due attention the suggestions made by Comrade Peng Dehuai did in the old days. In addition, they are barred from taking an active part in the socio-political activities of the party and state. To sum up, the intention is to limit the army's political activities within the barracks. It is not right to do so, however.

During the 59 years since its founding, our army has all along played an active role in the life of our state and made contributions to the cause of our party and people. If our army's active role is brushed aside now, eventually our common cause will be affected for the worse.

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BRIEFS

JAPANESE NUCLEAR WASTE PROPOSAL--It has been learned that engineers of our Ministry of Nuclear Industry and Japan's representatives conducted negotiations on disposing Japan's nuclear waste on Chinese territory. The Japanese proposed that 1.1 million barrels of liquified nuclear waste be disposed of in China before 1990. Our experts were worried that barreled nuclear waste would pollute the neighboring environment. Yet the Japanese shamelessly alleged that the nuclear waste disposal fees would help offset the huge deficits our side has sustained in Sino-Japanese trade. [Text] [[Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 31 Jul 86 OW] /12913

U.S. TAIWAN POLICY--In his talks with reporters not long ago Comrade Hu Yaobang condemned the United States for breaching its own commitment and continuing arms sales to Taiwan. On this matter a teacher of a certain military school said: Comrade Hu Yaobang justly termed this U.S. act as an unfriendly act toward China. He stressed that we could not be tolerant infinitely. Indeed, we Chinese should not tolerate this meddling forever. However, protests can in no way strike back against U.S. imperialists. Only by taking firm, concrete action can we stop U.S. imperialist interference in our internal affairs. [Text] [[Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 31 Jul 86 OW] /12913

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